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The third generation



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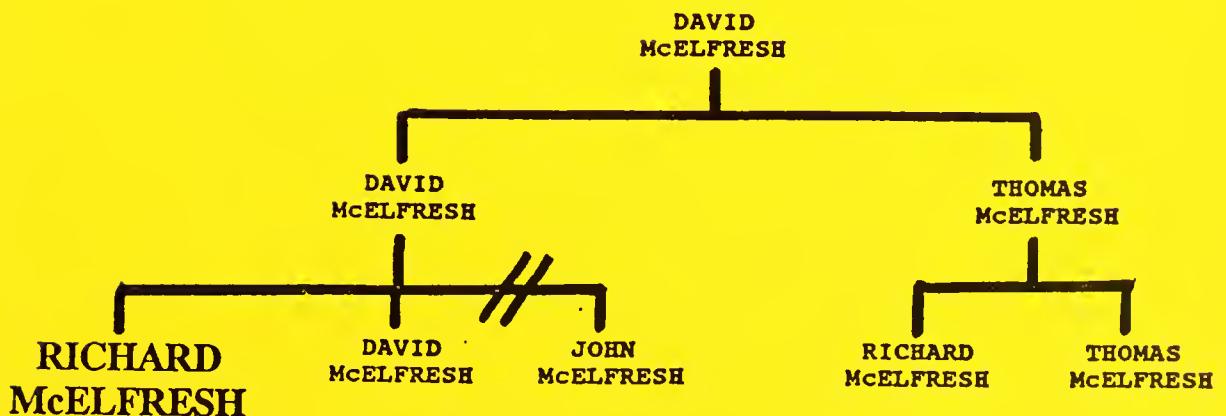
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The Third Generation:
RICHARD McELFRESH
(1724-1808)

*Beginnings of
the Westward Migration*

by

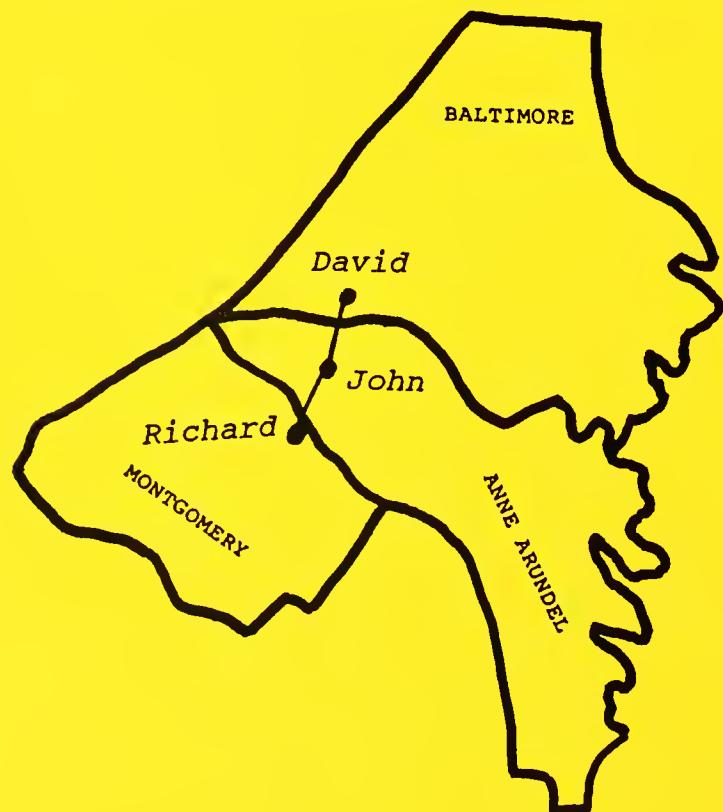
Charles E. Moylan, Jr.



RELATIONSHIP AMONG BALTIMORE, ANNE ARUNDEL AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES
IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY



RELATIONSHIP AMONG BALTIMORE, ANNE ARUNDEL AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES
IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

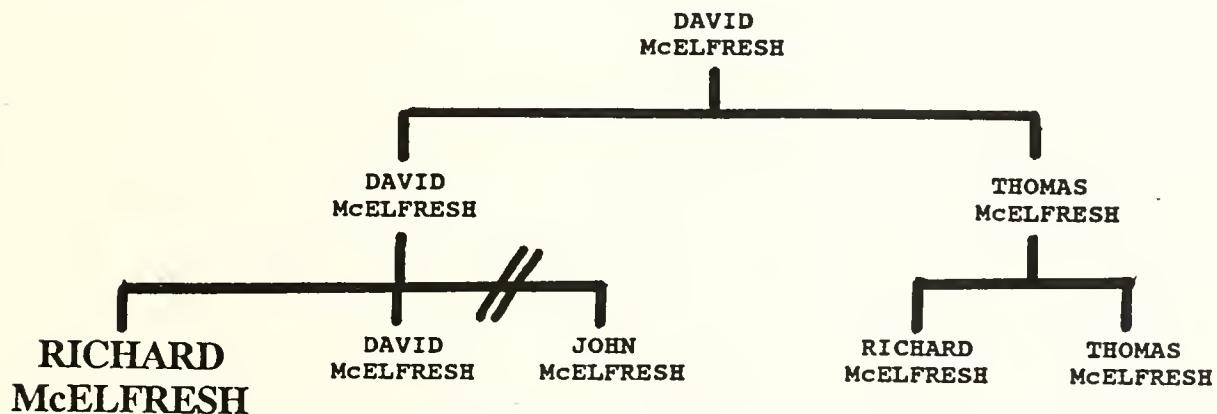


The Third Generation:

RICHARD McELFRESH

(1724-1808)

Richard McElfresh (1724-1808), son of David and Mary Elizabeth Leeke McElfresh, was the oldest of the immigrant David McElfresh's five grandsons who reached maturity. His two first cousins, Richard and Thomas (sons of his uncle Thomas McElfresh), would be born in Prince George's County approximately a decade after his own birth. His full brother, David, was born when Richard was six; and his half-brother, John, when he was eleven.



The life of Richard McElfresh spanned almost eighty-four years and witnessed an incredible transformation in the land beneath his feet. The early colonial civilization into which he was born was one where the most adventurous of English (and Scottish) settlers wandered less than a hundred miles inland from their Tidewater base. The untracked continent beyond the first ridge of the Alleghenies belonged to the King of France. The menacing citadel of Fort Duquesne would not mellow into a more reassuring Fort Pitt until Richard was thirty-four years of age. American independence

was an unthinkable notion lying hidden behind more than half a century of future mists. When, in his mid-70's, Richard McElfresh led a family migration to the Monongahela headwaters of the Ohio, however, the young Republic was already in its third decade and on the brink of the Louisiana Purchase that would extend the American Empire to the far Pacific. When Richard McElfresh died in 1808, just twenty-five miles upstream from the already substantial town that had grown up around Fort Pitt, his family was gathering its breath for the great westward surge in which tens of thousands would soon raft down the Ohio River to settle the interior of the newly acquired continent.

His story, however, began in colonial Tidewater. The register of All Hallows Parish records Richard's birth on June 27, 1724 and his baptism one day later on June 28.¹ At the time of Richard's birth, his father, David McElfresh (1702-1738), was twenty-one years of age;² his mother, Mary Elizabeth Leeke McElfresh (1707-1733), was sixteen.³ They had been married for a year and a half.⁴ Richard was probably named for his uncle Richard McElfresh (born

¹All Hallows Parish Register. These records now appear in published form as part of F. Edward Wright, Anne Arundel County Church Records of the 17th and 18th Centuries (Family Line Publications, 63 Main Street, Westminster, Maryland 21157) (hereinafter Wright). Wright, p. 38.

²The All Hallows Parish Register records his birth on September 27, 1702 and his baptism on June 13, 1703. Wright, p. 16.

³The All Hallows Parish Register records her birth on September 17, 1707 and her baptism on October 19, 1707. Wright, p. 24.

⁴The All Hallows Parish Register records their marriage on January 3, 1722/23. Wright, p. 35.

July 17, 1695),⁵ his father's oldest brother, who may have died shortly before young Richard's birth. Whenever Uncle Richard McElfresh died (at some time between January 1, 1710/1711⁶ and May 19, 1724, in any event),⁷ he died intestate and childless, thereby leaving substantial real property to his next oldest brother, David McElfresh (1702-1738), as his heir at law. Richard may well have been named for that deceased, perhaps recently deceased, uncle.

For certain, Richard was born in the South River Hundred of Anne Arundel County. He was probably born in London Town. A deed from William Mitchell to David McElfresh, executed on May 19, 1724, five weeks before Richard's birth, referred to the grantee as "David Mackelfresh, of London Town, Planter." On the same day, "David Mackelfresh, of London Town," conveyed the same property to Samuel Peale, also of London Town.⁸

Richard was not quite two years old when his sister Elizabeth, almost certainly named for the maternal grandmother Elizabeth Ward Leake, was born on March 2, 1725/26.⁹ He was one day short of his third birthday when his next sister, Mary, almost certainly named

⁵All Hallows Parish Register. Wright, p. 1.

⁶Richard had to be alive at the time of his father's death in order to have acquired title to the properties devised to him in his father's Will.

⁷David McElfresh deeded "Mitchell's Chance" to Samuel Peale on May 19, 1724, reciting that the property had been devised by "David Mackelfresh, father of the said David Mackelfresh" to "his son Richard Mackelfresh," that "the said Richard Mackelfresh died without issue," and that the property thereby passed to Richard's brother David Mackelfresh as his heir at law. Anne Arundel County Deeds, Liber SY #1, Folio 11.

⁸Anne Arundel County Deeds, Liber SY #1, Folio 9 and 11.

⁹All Hallows Parish Register. Wright, p. 40.

for their mother Mary Leeke McElfresh, was baptized on June 26, 1727.¹⁰ The birth of Richard's younger brother David, almost certainly named for his paternal grandfather David McElfresh (and coincidentally for his father in the process), was recorded in the parish record as occurring on September 26, 1730.¹¹

The next entry for the family in the All Hallows Parish records is the burial of the mother, Mary Leeke McElfresh, "wife of David Macklefish," on February 19, 1732/33 at the age of twenty-five.¹² Her husband David was thirty; her son Richard was six. A few months after Richard had turned seven, however, his father took as his second wife Martha Sellman on October 8, 1733.¹³ At the time of her marriage, Martha Sellman was twenty-one years of age.¹⁴

The births of two other sisters followed that of Mary. The third sister was Alice, almost certainly named for the paternal grandmother, Alice Jones McElfresh. The fourth sister was Jean. We have the sequence of the sisters from the order in which they were named in their father's Last Will and Testament.¹⁵ Neither their births nor their baptisms, however, were recorded in the Register of All Hallows Parish. We cannot be certain whether

¹⁰All Hallows Parish Register. Wright, p. 41.

¹¹All Hallows Parish Register. Wright, p. 44.

¹²All Hallows Parish Register. Wright, p. 47.

¹³All Hallows Parish Register. Wright, p. 47.

¹⁴For Martha Sellman specifically and the Sellman family generally, see W. Marshall Sellman, John Sellman of Maryland and Descendants (Private Printing, Cincinnati, 1975) (copy on file at Maryland Historical Society).

¹⁵Anne Arundel County Wills, Liber 21, Folio 841.

either or both were the children of the first wife, Mary Leeke McElfresh, or of the second wife, Martha Sellman McElfresh. It is possible that both were the children of the first wife, with one fitting into the gap between Mary's birth in June, 1727 and David's birth in September, 1730 and the other coming between September, 1730 and the first wife's death in February 1732/33 (that death may, perhaps, have been the result of giving birth). In that case, the failure to record the two births in the All Hallows Parish Register might be attributed to the family's move, in 1727, farther inland and farther away, therefore, from the parish church. The recording of David's birth in the Parish Register on September 26, 1730, however, would have been aberrational.

It is also possible that Mary Leeke McElfresh gave birth to Alice just before her death and that Jean was the daughter of Martha Sellman McElfresh. It is also possible that both daughters were born to Martha Sellman McElfresh, with one squeezed in between her marriage in 1733 and the birth of John in 1735 and the other squeezed in between the birth of John and the birth of Margaret in 1738. In either of the two latter events, it may have been the death of the first wife that caused the family to lapse from its church-going habit and from its dutiful recording of births and baptisms in the Parish Register.

It was definitely his new stepmother, however, who gave birth to Richard's half-brother John, almost certainly named for his maternal grandfather John Sellman, sometime in 1735 when Richard was about eleven years old. A half-sister Margaret was born in

1738 about the time of, or shortly after, her father's death in March of that year. For that reason, she was not mentioned in her father's Will, probated on March 13, 1737/38 but written on June 6, 1737.

It is possible that Richard spent no more than a few months of his infancy in London Town. It was on September 17, 1724, when David McElfresh was twenty-one years of age, that he sold to William Chapman, a merchant of London Town, Lot 33 (Linthicum's Lot) and Lot 57.¹⁶ Lot 33 had been devised directly to David by his father's Will of 1711. Lot 57 had been taken up directly in young David's name by his father at an even earlier date. Following young David's marriage to Mary Leeke on January 3, 1722/23, it seems likely that it was on one or the other of these two improved lots that the young couple would have lived for the next twenty months and where their oldest child Richard would have been born.

With the sale of both lots in September 1724, however, it seems highly likely that the young family moved to their 120-acre farm property just a mile or two away from London Town. That property consisted of 100 acres that had been part of a larger tract called Bessenden and an additional and adjoining 20 acres called Sutton's Addition. The entire 120-acre combined tract had been purchased by Richard's grandfather, the immigrant David McElfresh, on May 27, 1704 from Hezekiah Linthicum, the executor

¹⁶Anne Arundel County Deeds, Liber SY-1, Folio 58.

under the Last Will and Testament of John Hill.¹⁷ By Grandfather David McElfresh's Last Will and Testament, probated on August 15, 1711, the 100 acres of Bessenden and the 20 acres of Sutton's Addition were devised directly to Richard's father, David McElfresh.¹⁸

On April 9, 1726¹⁹ and again on November 29, 1727,²⁰ David McElfresh, joined by his wife Mary, continued the process of selling off his remaining lots in London Town.

Shortly before Richard's second birthday, the family, which had been living at Bessenden, moved a few miles further inland. On April 4, 1726, David McElfresh, joined by Mary, sold the 100 acres of Bessenden and the twenty acres of Sutton's Addition to Richard Hill "of Anne Arundel County, Physick." On that same day, Richard Hill, in turn, sold to David McElfresh, a 100-acre tract called "Cheney's Hazard" and an adjoining fifty acres called "Clerkenwell."²¹ The property was described as "lying on the south side of South River." Actually, it was a few miles northwest of London Town at a point where the majestically estuarine South River (at London Town) has deteriorated into little more than a small marshy creek. It was here at "Cheney's Hazard" that Richard would live and grow up for the next twelve to thirteen years. In his

¹⁷Anne Arundel County Deeds, Liber WT #2, Folio 136.

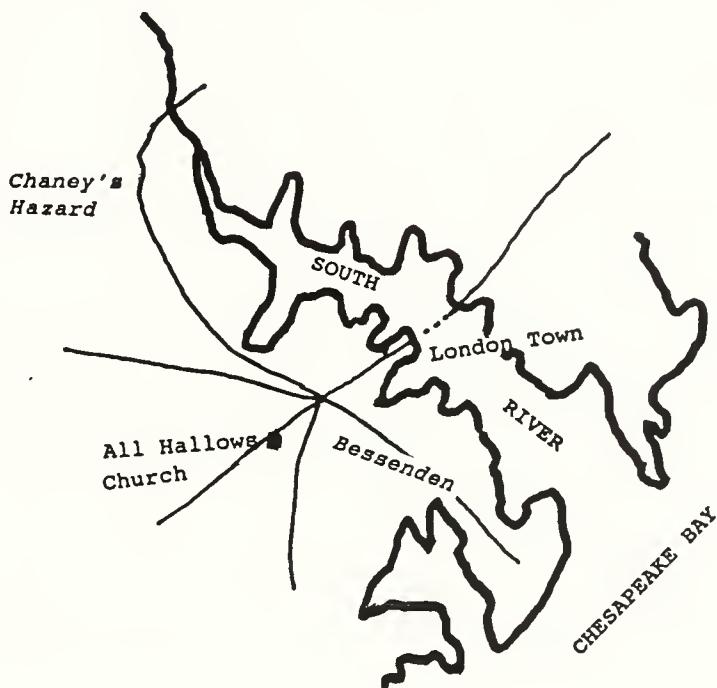
¹⁸Anne Arundel County Wills, Liber 13, Folio 310.

¹⁹Anne Arundel County Deeds, Liber SY #1, Folio 195.

²⁰Anne Arundel County Deeds, Liber SY #1, Folio 376.

²¹Anne Arundel County Deeds, Liber SY #1, Folio 205-206.

Will dated June 6, 1737, David McElfresh described "Cheney's Hazard" as "that tract of Land whereon my Dwelling house stands."



It was when Richard was thirteen years of age, sometime during February or March of 1737/38, that he lost his father as well as his mother. David McElfresh died at thirty-five years of age. His Will was probated on March 13, 1737/38.²² Richard's grandmother, Alice Jones McElfresh Dixon Lewis, then in her late sixties, was still alive at the time of her son's death. She was listed as one of the approving kinswomen, along with David's sister and Richard's aunt, Mary McElfresh Freeman.²³ Martha Sellman McElfresh was twenty-five or twenty-six years of age at the time of her husband's death. As Executrix, she filed papers for his estate on August 1,

²²Anne Arundel County Wills, Liber 21, Folio 841.

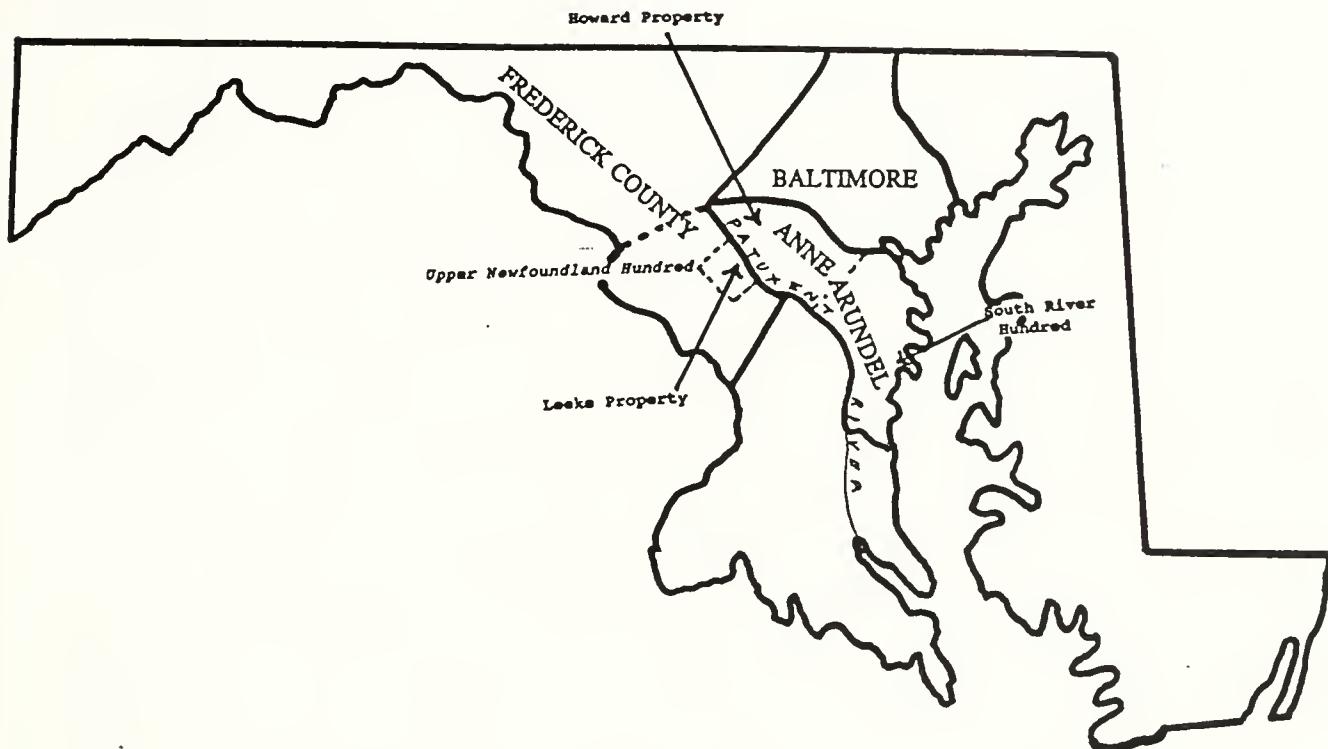
²³Anne Arundel County Inventories, Liber 23, Folio 193.

1738. She was still single when she rendered a final accounting with the court on August 14, 1739.²⁴ Sometime later in 1739, however, she was remarried to Ephraim Howard, of a prominent Tidewater family whose younger sons were then in the process of moving inland. The new bride, with her eight children and stepchildren ranging in age from one to fifteen years, became part of that process. With the remarriage and the move, we lose sight of the McElfreshes for twenty-three years.

It is uncertain whether Richard's next few years were spent with his stepmother and her new husband or with his uncle Henry Leeke. In either event, it involved a move of approximately twenty-five miles to the northwest, to the rolling hill country of Maryland's Piedmont plateau. Both Ephraim Howard with his new family and Henry Leeke with his family moved northwest along parallel lines just a few miles apart from each other, although on different sides of the upper Patuxent (or Snowden) River and, therefore, in different counties. The Howard tract "Discovery" was well toward the northwestern corner of what first became the Upper or Howard District of Anne Arundel County and which would become, after 1851, an independent Howard County. Henry Leeke's tracts of part of "Gittings Hah-Hah" and "The Resurvey of Leeke's Lott" were no more than three or four miles away, across the narrow river boundary. The Leeke properties were in the Upper Newfoundland Hundred of what was still in the 1740's a massive Prince George's

²⁴Anne Arundel County Administrative Accounts, Liber 17, Folio 196.

County, would become in 1748 Frederick County, and in 1776, Montgomery County.



Richard McElfresh was closely connected with his Uncle Henry Leeke and with his Leeke cousins. When he acquired land of his own in 1760, it was very close to the Leeke properties. When Henry Leeke signed his Will on September 21, 1779, moreover, Richard McElfresh was one of his three witnesses.²⁵ Uncle Henry Leeke died in the late winter of 1780 at sixty-eight years of age. Aunt Elizabeth Leeke lived until mid-summer of 1802²⁶ and the Upper Newfoundland Hundred abounded with Richard McElfresh's Leeke first cousins (Uncle Henry's three sons and four daughters plus no less

²⁵Montgomery County Wills, Liber 1, Folio 66.

²⁶Montgomery County Wills, Liber D, Folio 588.

than five sons of Uncle Joseph Leeke (1718-1796), who himself never left Anne Arundel County).

Richard also maintained close contact with the family of his stepmother, Martha Sellman McElfresh Howard, and his younger brother John McElfresh. Evidence of the close contact is the disposition of the former McElfresh home "Cheney's Hazard" back in the South River Hundred of Anne Arundel County. By his Will, probated on March 13, 1737/38, David McElfresh left "Cheney's Hazard" to his widow Martha for life or until her remarriage, with the remainder to his youngest son John.²⁷ With the remarriage of Martha McElfresh to Ephraim Howard in 1739, therefore, "Cheney's Hazard" reverted to the ownership of the then four-year-old John McElfresh. The Debt Book for Anne Arundel County reveals that the quit-rents for "Cheney's Hazard" were remitted by John McElfresh, then in his twenties, for the years 1761 to 1766, inclusive. A notation on the Debt Book for 1766, however, indicated that "Cheney's Hazard" had been conveyed to Joseph Howard.²⁸

There is, however, no known deed of conveyance from John McElfresh to Joseph Howard. What there is, on the other hand, is an Anne Arundel County deed of December 10, 1762 of the entire one hundred acres of "Cheney's Hazard" from "Richard Mackelfresh of Frederick County" to "Joseph Howard of Anne Arundel County" for a consideration of £40. Significantly, "Susannah Mackelfresh, wife"

²⁷Anne Arundel County Wills, Liber 21, Folio 841.

²⁸Anne Arundel County Debt Books, Liber 1761, Folio 54; Liber 1762, Folio 61; Liber 1763, Folio 35; Liber 1764, Folio 39; Liber 1765, Folio 39; Liber 1766, Folio 39.

joined in the deed, waiving her dower rights--and thereby indicating that Richard was married to Susannah as early as 1762. There is no indication of how "Cheney's Hazard" was transferred from John McElfresh to his half-brother Richard McElfresh. It is possible, of course, that Richard was simply serving as some sort of accommodating intermediary. The grantee was John McElfresh's stepuncle, the younger brother of his Stepfather Ephraim Howard.²⁹ Perhaps the informality of the transfer within the family circle contributed to the less than meticulous keeping of the land records up to date. In any event, Richard McElfresh appears to have been no stranger to the family of his stepmother and half-brother. Ephraim Howard died at 56 years of age in 1770,³⁰ but Richard's stepmother, Martha Sellman McElfresh Howard, lived until the early summer of 1792,³¹ when she was eighty years of age. Richard himself was sixty-eight when his stepmother died. His half-brother John and his half-sister Margaret were both still alive.³²

Richard McElfresh first appeared in the Land Records of that part of Frederick County that would later become Montgomery County shortly before his 36th birthday. At his request on April 5, 1760,

²⁹Anne Arundel County Deeds, Liber BB #2, Folio 760. The Deed was witnessed by Ephraim Howard.

³⁰Anne Arundel County Wills, Liber 37, Folio 481.

³¹Anne Arundel County Wills, Liber 36, Folio 278.

³²John died in Frederick County in the summer of 1799 when he was sixty-four and Richard was seventy-five. It was at almost precisely the time that Richard was making his move to Western Pennsylvania. Frederick County Wills, Liber 3, Folio 317. Margaret died in the late winter of 1804, when she was sixty-six and Richard was seventy-nine. Frederick County Wills, Liber GM & RB # 1, Folio 13.

a Deed of Indenture was recorded.³³ The indenture had been made on March 26, 1760 between "Joshua Warfield of Anne Arundel County, Practitioner of Physick"³⁴ and "Richard Macklefish of Frederick County, Planter." The deed recited that "a certain Benjamin Hesketh of Frederick County" had in the year 1759 owed a sum of money to Joshua Warfield and then absconded. Joshua Warfield caused a writ of attachment to be issued out of the Frederick County court against the property, real and personal, of Benjamin Hesketh. That included an attachment on a "Tract of Land called Benjamin Hesketh's Choice."

In consideration of the payment of 30 Pounds Sterling, Joshua Warfield then deeded "Benjamin Hesketh's Choice" to Richard Macklefish. The property contained 50 acres of land. It was right on the ultimate Montgomery County-Howard County line, for the first item of the metes and bounds description recited, "Beginning at a banded White Oak standing on a hill side on the west side of Snowden's River and running thence." Snowden River was another name for the upper part of the Patuxent River. "Benjamin Hesketh's Choice" would remain the home of the Richard McElfresh family for the next forty years.

³³Maryland Hall of Records, Frederick County Deeds, Liber F, Folio 963.

³⁴Dr. Joshua Warfield was a relative. Dr. Warfield had on August 6, 1751 married, in Queen Caroline Parish, Rachel Howard. Her uncle and aunt were Ephraim and Martha Sellman McElfresh Howard. Her step-first-cousin, therefore, was Richard's younger brother John McElfresh.

There was also surveyed for Richard McElfresh that year and patented to him a 51-acre tract to be known as "Strawberry Bottom."³⁵ He received the patent on July 1, 1760. Joseph Chapline had originally received a land warrant on January 15, 1760 for 113 acres of land. Richard Maclefish himself had also received a warrant for 30 acres of adjoining land on that same day. On June 28, 1760, for a consideration of 21 shillings sterling, Joseph Chapline assigned and transferred 21 of his acres to Richard Maclefish. The survey for "Strawberry Bottom" combined the warranted 30 acres and the transferred 21 acres into a single 51-acre tract. The beginning of the metes and bounds description indicated that it abutted part of a tract of land called "Miller's Fancy" which had been laid out for Michael Miller.

Richard McElfresh held onto "Strawberry Bottom" for less than five years. On December 13, 1764, there was recorded a Deed of Indenture of November 27, 1764 from "Richard Macklefish of Frederick County" to "John Rauch (or Ranch) of the same county" for the 51 acres of "Strawberry Bottom."³⁶ The consideration was 35 Pounds Sterling. Richard Macklefish signed by making his "X" mark. Perhaps significantly, the deed gives no indication of his wife Susannah's waiving her dower rights in the property.

This may be the opportune place to address the subject of Richard McElfresh's wife, or wives, named Susannah. Because she joined her husband in the December 16, 1762 deed of "Cheney's

³⁵Maryland Hall of Records, Patents, Liber BC & GS #15, Folio 753-754.

³⁶Maryland Hall of Records, Frederick County Deeds, Liber J, Folio 964.

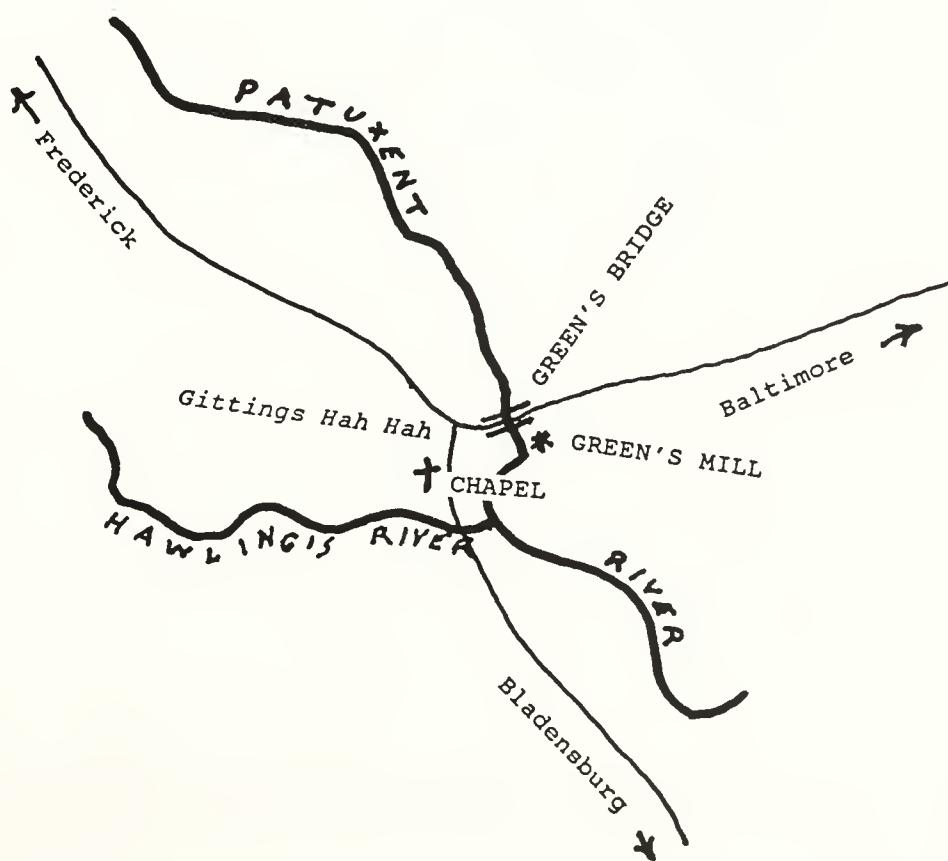
Hazard" to Joseph Howard, a Susannah McElfresh was the undisputed wife of Richard McElfresh as of the end of 1762. Four decades later, it was also a Susannah McElfresh who 1) joined with her husband Richard McElfresh Sen. in conveying away "Benjamin Hesketh's Choice" at the time of the move to Pennsylvania, 2) is named as both a legatee and as executrix in her husband's Will written in 1802, and 3) renounces her right to administer her husband's estate following his death in 1808. Albeit unlikely, it is nonetheless conceivable that Richard McElfresh was married twice and that both wives were named Susannah.

The strongest indication that the first Susannah may have died before November 27, 1764 is the absence of her acknowledgment on Richard McElfresh's deed of indenture of that date of "Strawberry Bottom" to John Rauch (or Ranch). It was almost unheard of for a grantee to accept a deed from a married man without having the wife join in to waive her dower right. Without the wife's acknowledgment on the deed, the title to the property would be badly compromised and of significantly diminished value. If, on the other hand, Richard McElfresh was widowed after December, 1762 and then remarried after November, 1764, that would explain the absence of a wife's acknowledgment on the deed. It might help to explain as well an unusually long child-producing span for a set of McElfresh parents of at least thirty years, in the course of which twelve children were born who survived to full adulthood without even making allowance for possible miscarriages or infant mortalities.

The possibility of two Susannah McElfreshes, moreover, facilitates a working theory (no more than that) as to the maiden name of the first Susannah. I begin this admittedly speculative exercise by positing what was in the late 1740's and early 1750's still a very strong naming pattern by which a first-born son, Richard Junior, would have been named not for his father (except coincidentally) but for his maternal grandfather. I propose that the first Susannah McElfresh's father was named "Richard." Then superimpose that naming pattern on a region of very sparse population (particularly in newly settled farm country), primitive transportation, and limited horizons, in which the field of possible spouses would inevitably be drawn from a neighborhood with a radius of no more than a few miles. It was with this in mind that I began looking for a "Richard," approximately one generation older than Richard McElfresh, within a few miles of Henry Leeke on one side of the Patuxent River or of Ephraim and Martha Howard on the other side.

The Henry Leeke property, a part of "Gittings Hah Hah" with several abutting supplements, virtually touched the Patuxent River. Its metes and bounds description begins at a fork in the road, where the road coming southward from Frederick meets the road coming northward from Bladensburg. They join to become a main road to Baltimore and immediately cross the Patuxent River over what was then, and for a hundred years hence, known as Green's Bridge. Green's Bridge was named for Richard Green, a prominent landowner who owned both a mill and extensive acreage on the Anne Arundel

County side of the river. (There was, coincidentally, some inevitable intermarriage between the Green family and the nearby Spurrier family, for the storekeeper at a prominent nearby crossroads was named Green Spurrier.) Richard Green, Jr., a contemporary of Richard McElfresh, Sr., moved to the Montgomery County side of the river and was also an owner of part of "Gittings Hah Hah." Richard Green, Jr. was, along with Richard McElfresh, one of the witnesses to the Last Will and Testament of Henry Leeke in 1779. Richard Green, Jr. was also one of the attesting witnesses when Richard and Susannah McElfresh sold "Benjamin Hesketh's Choice" at the turn of the century just before moving to Pennsylvania. The primary impediment to the Richard Green theory



was his failure, in his Will of 1767,³⁷ to name his daughter Susannah. If, however, she had predeceased him in 1763 or 1764, that impediment would disappear. Let it be carefully noted, however, that there is no direct proof of this Richard Green-Susannah McElfresh connection. I can, nonetheless, almost "feel it in my bones," and would propose it as a working theory worthy of further exploration.

It is almost certain that the religion of the whole Leeke-McElfresh family was, throughout the eighteenth century, Church of England (prior to 1776) or Protestant Episcopal (after 1776). The Leekes and the McElfreshes had, of course, been Episcopalian as members of the All Hallows Parish during their days in the South River Hundred of Anne Arundel County. The continuation of the affiliation is suggested by a connection with the Hawlings River Chapel, a chapel of ease belonging to the Prince George's parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church. One of the deeds to a part of "Gittings Hah Hah" refers to the aforementioned fork in the road on the Montgomery County side of Green's Bridge. It refers to one of the forks as leading "beyond the Hawlings River Chapel toward Bladensburg." The Will of Uncle Henry Leeke, moreover, written in 1779, devises one acre of his property for the use of the Hawlings River Chapel "as long as divine services shall be performed there."

A profile of the growing family of Richard and Susannah McElfresh, particularly showing the older sons as they come of age,

³⁷Maryland Hall of Records, Anne Arundel County Wills, Liber WD #4, Folio 464. Made on October 7, 1767 and probated on November 28, 1773.

begins to emerge with a series of Montgomery County surveys from 1776 through 1783. A Maryland census was taken in 1776, a few weeks before Montgomery County was formed on September 6, 1776. The census for that part of Frederick County which was shortly to become Montgomery County, however, was regrettably incomplete and had no returns for Upper Newfoundland Hundred.

Helping to make up for that loss, however, was a 1777 tax assessment, captioned the "Levy List 1777," for all of the Montgomery County hundreds. It listed, as taxables, all free males over the age of sixteen.³⁸ For Upper Newfoundland Hundred, there were listed:

RICHARD MACLEFISH - 3

RICHARD MACLEFISH JUNR. - 1

The oldest son, Richard, Jr., was, as of 1777, the head of a household of his own. Listed with the father were two other sons over the age of sixteen years. We now know they were the second and third sons, David and John. From that data, we can begin to construct the family profile by postulating that the youngest of the three, the third son John, had to be at least 16 years old in 1777 in order to be listed, and that he was born, therefore, no later than 1761; that his older brother David, therefore, was probably about 18, born no later than 1759; and that his oldest

³⁸A copy of the list is at the Maryland Hall of Records, Acquisition Number G 2083. The list has also been published in 31 Maryland Genealogical Society Bulletin 3-18 (Winter, 1990).

brother Richard, Jr., was, under the circumstances, probably at least 20, born no later than 1757. The 1777 Tax List for Upper Newfoundland Hundred, moreover, also listed:

HENRY LEEK - 3

JOSEPH LEEK - 2

There is also extant, albeit just for Upper Newfoundland Hundred, an assessment of "Real and Personal Property" taken in June-July 1777. It lists the tracts owned, the acreage, and the total value of personal property including cash and silver plate.³⁹ It shows:

		<u>Value</u>		
		<u>£</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>P</u>
RICHARD MACKELFRESH, SEN.				
<i>Benjamin Hesketh's Choice</i>	- 50 acres	70.	0.	0.
Personal Property		132.	0.	0.
RICHARD MACKELFRESH, JR.				
No acres				
Personal Property	.	39.	1.	0.

It is with the taking of the Oaths of Fidelity in 1778, forswearing all allegiance to the British crown, that we learn for the first time the names of the second and third oldest brothers. A list of those taking the Oath in Montgomery County on February 3, 1778⁴⁰ shows:

³⁹Maryland Hall of Records, Special Collection, Brooke Papers, Box D 418, Folder 357. Also listed in Card Index 108.

⁴⁰Maryland Hall of Records, Oaths of Fidelity, Montgomery County, Box 3, Folder 21, pages 2 and 3. See also Maryland Hall of Records, Card Index 47. Be (continued...)

DAVID MACKELFRESH

JOHN [X] MACKELFRESH (making his mark)

RICHARD MACKELFRESH

RICHARD [X] MACKELFRESH (making his mark)

From land records, we know that it was Richard McElfresh, Jr. who signed his name and that it was Richard McElfresh, Sen. who made his mark. Also listed, incidentally, were Henry and Joseph Leeke.

One had to be eighteen years of age to take the Oath of Fidelity. Thus, further refining our emerging family profile, the third son, John, would have had to have been born no later than February 3, 1760--realistically no later than sometime in 1759. That would push the probable birthdate for David back to no later than 1757 and the probable birthdate for Richard, Jr. back to no later than 1755.

Closely related to the Oaths of Fidelity but a distinct legal record of its own was the so-called Census of 1778. Pursuant to Chapter 20 of the Acts of the Maryland Legislature of 1777, each county was required to conduct a survey to determine which men over the age of 18 had failed to take the Oath of Fidelity. The Montgomery County court record, before turning to a survey of those few who had not taken the oath, entered into the official records

⁴⁰(...continued)

alert to a mistake in the published compilation by Bettie Stirling Carothers. In alphabetizing the names of those who signed the Oaths of Fidelity in Montgomery County, Ms. Carothers lists, at p. 42, David Mackelfresh and John Mackelfresh but then lists a single Richard Mackelfresh, apparently concluding erroneously that the second Richard Mackelfresh was nothing more than a duplication of the first.

of the court the names of those who had. For this purpose, each official in each hundred who had taken the various oaths from the various subscribers some months before, prepared an alphabetized list of the signers, submitted the list to be entered into the official court record, and swore to the authenticity of that list. Edward Burgess's list for the Upper Newfoundland Hundred included, among others at p. 74, the names of Richard Macklefresh Sen., Richard Macklefresh Jun., David Macklefresh, and John Macklefresh. It also included Henry Leeke Sen. and Joseph Leeke.⁴¹ When, two years into the American War of Independence, Richard McElfresh and his three oldest sons took the Oath of Fidelity, Richard was fifty-three years of age.

A gold mine of early Maryland genealogical data is the state-wide Tax List of 1783. In the Montgomery County returns, Richard McElfresh Sen. and all three of his oldest sons--Richard Jun., David and John--are listed as heads of households. Only Richard McElfresh Sen., however, is listed as a landowner. A separate section of the returns for Upper Newfoundland Hundred lists and describes the tracts of land in the Hundred. It describes "Benjamin Hesketh's Choice" as belonging to Richard Macklefresh, consisting of 50 acres, and having a value of 37 pounds, ten shillings, and no pence.⁴² The improvements consisted of one log

⁴¹Montgomery County Court "Proceedings 1777-1781," ff. 71-80. Maryland Hall of Records, Accession No. 9856. Edward Burgess's list was entered into the court record on February 24, 1778.

⁴²Maryland Hall of Records, Tax Assessment of 1783, Montgomery County, Upper Newfoundland Hundred, p. 3 See Card Index 66.

dwelling house and one log cabin. Forty of the fifty acres were described as "arable," consisting of "cleared sapling land and thin soil."

That part of the return listing taxable individuals shows, among other items, the value of land owned, the number of horses, the number of black cattle, and the total number of white inhabitants. Page 19 of the Upper Newfoundland Hundred return lists, among others:

	<u>Value of Property</u>	<u>Horses</u>	<u>Black Cattle</u>	<u>Total Inhabitants</u>
RICHARD MACKLEFRESH	--	2	3	9
JOHN MACKLEFRESH	--	1	--	2
RICHARD MACKLEFRESH	37.10.0	2	7	10
JOSEPH LEEKE	72.2.6	2	5	6
ELIZABETH LEEKE ⁴³	115.17.6	3	6	7

David McElfresh had drifted a few miles to the northwest and was listed in the returns for the adjoining Linganore Hundred:⁴⁴

	<u>Value of Property</u>	<u>Horses</u>	<u>Black Cattle</u>	<u>Total Inhabitants</u>
DAVID MACKLEFRESH	--	1	--	5

⁴³Elizabeth Leeke was widowed by the death of Henry Leeke three years earlier. Montgomery County Wills, Liber 1, Folio 56. Abstracted in Malloy, Sween and Manuel, Abstracts of Wills: Montgomery County, Maryland: 1776-1825 (1977).

⁴⁴Maryland Hall of Records, Tax Assessment of 1783, Montgomery County, Linganore Hundred, p. 5.

It is the total number of inhabitants per household that makes possible some further analysis. The household of John McElfresh shows two inhabitants, himself and his wife. He had just married his first cousin Sarah McElfresh, daughter of his Uncle David McElfresh, in Baltimore County on January 18, 1783,⁴⁵ a few months before the tax assessment was taken. There were no children in the family yet.

David McElfresh, now off in Linganore Hundred, shows a household probably numbering himself, his wife, and three children. He had married Lucy Nelson⁴⁶ in Frederick County almost four years before, on December 13, 1779.⁴⁷ It appears that by the summer of 1783, the young couple already had three children.

⁴⁵Baltimore County Marriage Licenses. Published in Dawn Beitler Smith, Baltimore County Marriage Licenses: 1777-1798, (1989), published by Family Line Publications, 63 East Main Street, Westminster, Maryland 21157. The fortunes of these first cousins, John and Sarah McElfresh, will be explored more fully when attention is turned to the family of David McElfresh (1730-1819) of the third generation.

⁴⁶It should be within the realm of possibility to pin down this Nelson family. Inevitably, it had to be a family within the reasonably proximate neighborhood of where David McElfresh grew up in Upper Newfoundland Hundred. The Levy List of 1777 showed a Henry Nelson living in the adjoining Linganore Hundred, where David and his family were living as of 1783. Signing the Oath of Fidelity in Linganore Hundred in 1778 were both a Henry Nelson and a Robert Nelson. It appears that there was also a Henry Nelson signing the Oath of Fidelity on Edward Burgess's list for Upper Newfoundland Hundred, which list included the four McElfreshes.

The 1783 tax assessment shows property in Upper Newfoundland Hundred owned by one Benjamin Nelson, although he may have been an absentee owner. Included in a list of single men of Upper Newfoundland Hundred whose property was not assessed to the value of £50 was a Henry Nelson. On September 6, 1796, Henry Nelson and his wife Rachel deeded to Richard Green, Jr. a part of "Gittings Hah Hah." In describing an abutting property, reference was made to the fact that it had earlier been conveyed to James Brooks by Burgess Nelson. There was a Burgess Nelson who had married Sarah Howard, a cousin of Ephraim Howard. The second husband of that Sarah Howard Nelson was Richard Green, Jr.

⁴⁷Frederick County Marriage Licenses. Reprinted in Margaret E. Myers, Marriage Licenses of Frederick County: 1778-1810 (2d ed., 1986), published by Family Line Publications, 63 Main Street, Westminster, Maryland 21157.

Turning attention to the household of Richard McElfresh, Sr., it numbered ten inhabitants. That would allow for Richard and his wife, Susannah, and eight yet unemancipated children. Even after Richard, Jr., David, and John had gone off on their own, however, there remained nine unemancipated children. They included five additional sons--Henry, Abner, Eli, William, and Nathan--and four daughters--Mary, Alice, Susannah, and Elizabeth.⁴⁸ It is possible that the youngest daughter, perhaps Elizabeth, was not yet born by the time of the tax assessment of 1783. At the other end of the age spectrum, it is more likely that one of the older sons--Henry or Abner, then probably about 23 and 21 years of age and within several years of their own marriages--were lodging with their older brother Richard, Jr.

Richard, Jr.'s household of nine inhabitants would seem to have included himself and his wife and seven children. Perhaps, however, it was six children and one younger brother. It is also possible, of course, that the younger brother was lodging not with Richard McElfresh, Jr. but with David McElfresh. If one allocates to Richard, Jr. the full complement of seven children by 1783, one has to conclude that, realistically, he had to be married by 1770. That, in turn, would realistically push his date of birth back into the late 1740's. Richard McElfresh Sen., at the time of his first

⁴⁸A primary source for the list of Richard McElfresh's children who reached adulthood was the Fayette County, Pennsylvania Last Will and Testament he wrote in 1802. Two of his sons--David and Abner--had predeceased him. The Will gives us the chronological order of the remaining six sons. In a separate sequence, it gives us the names of the four daughters, with the names of the three unmarried daughters, at least, in proper chronological order according to their ages.

son's birth, would have been, therefore, between twenty-three and twenty-five years of age.

Comment may be appropriate at this point about the significance of the names of Richard McElfresh's twelve children, or at least about the significance of the names of eight of them.

First came the four older sons:

1. RICHARD, JR.: Although coincidentally honoring Richard Sen. in the process, the eldest son was, I submit, named for his maternal grandfather, Susannah's father. Tentatively at least, my "bet" is on Richard Green Sen.

2. DAVID: We can be sure that Richard named his second son for the baby's paternal grandfather, Richard's own father, David McElfresh (1702-1738). Incidentally, the baby's uncle, Richard's next younger brother David, was also honored.

3. JOHN: It seems probable that the third son was named for the other paternal uncle, Richard's youngest brother John McElfresh.

4. HENRY: This fourth son was almost unquestionably named for Richard's Uncle Henry Leeke Sen., who seems to have been almost a foster father to Richard after he lost his own father at the age of thirteen.

Whatever the reasons were for naming the next four sons, that reasoning has been lost, probably irretrievably, in the mists of time:

5. ABNER
6. ELI
7. WILLIAM
8. NATHAN

The naming of Richard's four daughters also reveals a decidedly family-oriented logic.

1. MARY: The oldest daughter was unquestionably named for Richard's own deceased mother, Mary Leeke McElfresh.

2. ALICE: If the name is, indeed, "Alice" (and not "Avis"), it is likely that it honors Richard's paternal grandmother, Alice Jones McElfresh Dixon Lewis, who was still very much active and on the scene throughout Richard's formative years. Still alive in 1738, she outlived both Richard's mother and his father.

3. SUSANNAH: This daughter was named for her own mother Susannah, whether it was the first Susannah, the second Susannah, or the only Susannah.

4. ELIZABETH: This daughter, possibly the third or possibly the youngest, was in all likelihood named for Richard's Aunt Elizabeth Leeke, who along with Uncle Henry were like a second set of parents to the orphaned thirteen-year-old. The emotional tilt toward the aunt and uncle rather than toward the stepmother and her new husband was manifested clearly when it came time for Richard to name his own children. Not one of eight sons was named "Ephraim" and not one of four daughters was named "Martha."

The twelve-year period from January, 1783 to August, 1795, from when Richard McElfresh Sen. was 58 until he was 71, was a time busy with marriages for his maturing sons and daughters. The two oldest sons, Richard, Jr. and David, were already married. As for the youngest son, Nathan, at the other end of the age spectrum, we do not know where, when, or whom he married. In the middle ranges, however, there were during this period six marriages involving five sons and one daughter of Richard McElfresh. What appears bizarre at first glance is that all six marriages are listed in the

Maryland genealogical compilations as having occurred in Baltimore County,⁴⁹ some distance away from their Montgomery County base. That apparent incongruity calls for further analysis.

The first step in getting those sons and daughters closer to their ultimate marital altars involves getting them across the river from Montgomery County into Anne Arundel County. From the time he established himself there in the late 1740's or early 1750's until his departure for Pennsylvania five decades later, Richard McElfresh Sen. remained continuously in the Upper Newfoundland Hundred of Montgomery County. As of the compiling of the Tax List of 1783, his entire family was still with him in Montgomery County, either at home with him or in households of their own.

By the middle 1780's, however, a discernable drift across the river had begun. The growing McElfresh sons were landless. The forty arable acres of "Benjamin Hesketh's Choice," with its thin soil, clearly could not support half a dozen young men and their new families. Their employment opportunities would appear to have been either as farm laborers on the land of others or in the numerous mills that had been erected along the Snowden (Upper Patuxent) River.

One of those beckoning mills was immediately across Green's Bridge on the Anne Arundel County side of the river. It was, indeed, "Green's Mill," which had been established on October 6,

⁴⁹Dawn Beitler Smith, Baltimore County Marriage Licenses: 1777-1798 (1989), published by Family Line Publications, 63 E. Main Street, Westminster, Maryland 21157.

1744 by Articles of Agreement between Richard Green and Alexander Warfield.⁵⁰ The mill was erected on part of a hundred-acre tract known as "Green's Delight," for which a certificate had been issued to Richard Green on May 16, 1734,⁵¹ pursuant to the earlier warrant for that land which had been issued to him on May 11, 1732. If it were the fact that Richard McElfresh Sen. had married a daughter of Richard Green, Green's Mill would have been, to the young McElfresses crossing Green's Bridge in the 1780's, a mill that had been built by their grandfather and which, since his death in 1773, was still being run by their uncle, John Green.

Wherever they were working, however, and whatever the relationship was between them and their employer or employers, the fact is that as of the United States Census of 1790, all five of Richard McElfresh's sons who appeared in that Census--Richard, Jr., David, Henry, Abner, and Eli--were living in Anne Arundel County. Only Richard McElfresh Sen. was still in Montgomery County.

Notwithstanding the latter-day listing of the marriages as "Baltimore County Marriages," there appears to have been a strong Anne Arundel County element involved in at least some of them. As many as four of those marriages appear to have involved brides or grooms drawn from the immediate neighborhood of Green's Mill. Two of the marriages--that of Henry in 1785 and that of Abner in 1787--were to members of the Spurrier family. Just to the north of "Green's Delight" was a 190-acre tract of land known as "Spurrier's

⁵⁰Maryland Hall of Records, Land Records, Liber R.B. #2, Folio 274.

⁵¹Maryland Hall of Records, Original Land Patents, Liber E.I. #5, Folio 44.

Lot," which had been patented to Thomas Spurrier in 1738.⁵² That Thomas Spurrier, or a son named Thomas Spurrier, still occupied "Spurrier's Lot" as of the Tax List of 1783. The original Thomas Spurrier was a contemporary of Richard Green, Sr., of James Grimes (yet to be discussed), and of Uncle Henry Leeke--all a generation older than Richard McElfresh Sen. That Thomas Spurrier was, moreover, the progenitor of numerous Spurriers who were living in that part of Anne Arundel County as of the Census of 1790. Although it cannot yet be established for certain precisely who their parents were, the Sarah Spurrier and Rebecca Spurrier who married Henry and Abner McElfresh, respectively, appear almost certainly to have been granddaughters of the Thomas Spurrier who patented "Spurrier's Lot" in 1738.

Abutting and immediately to the northwest of "Spurrier's Lot" was a 232-acre tract known as "Grimes Venture," patented to James Grimes on February 13, 1750.⁵³ It adjoined another 90-acre tract known as "Grimes Chance," which had been patented to the same James Grimes on October 16, 1745.⁵⁴ It was an "Aery" (almost certainly "Ariana") Grimes who married Eli McElfresh and a Rezin Grimes who married Susannah McElfresh. Although James Grimes, joined by his wife Rachel, sold off "Grimes Venture" in three different parcels,

⁵²Maryland Hall of Records, Original Land Patents, Liber P.L. #8, Folio 759.

⁵³Maryland Hall of Records, Original Land Patents, Liber B.Y. & G.S. #3, Folio 267.

⁵⁴Maryland Hall of Records, Original Land Patents, Liber P.T. #2, Folio 189.

one of them being sold to Thomas Spurrier, in the 1750's, it again appears likely that Ariana and Rezin Grimes were his grandchildren. This area of Anne Arundel County was known at the time (as of the Tax List of 1783, for instance) as Great Fork and Bear Ground Hundred.

There was another tie to that corner of Anne Arundel County. It was a tie as to which we have no specific or detailed knowledge. As a more general or abstract probability, nonetheless, we know that in all likelihood it must have been there. After David McElfresh wrote his Last Will and Testament on June 6, 1737, we lose all sight of Richard's sisters--Elizabeth, Mary, Alice and Jean. At the time of their father's death, Elizabeth was twelve, Mary was ten, Alice was between four and nine, and Jean between one and seven. Those young McElfresh girls would almost inevitably have gone with their stepmother, Martha, to live in northwestern Anne Arundel County following their stepmother's remarriage one year later to Ephraim Howard. They also would have been reaching the age of marriage between roughly 1743 and 1754. When, a generation later, Richard McElfresh's sons and daughters were living and working in and went visiting, wooing and courting in that part of Anne Arundel County, some of those neighboring families may well have been presided over by their Aunt Lizzie, their Aunt Mary, their Aunt Alice or their Aunt Jean.

With all of this Anne Arundel County involvement, what then is the explanation for the ostensible Baltimore County connection? There are several possible explanations which, singly or in

combination, may throw light on the subject. The one marriage that certainly was a Baltimore County marriage was the first of these six--that of John McElfresh, son of Richard McElfresh Sen., to his first cousin Sarah McElfresh, daughter of Richard Sen.'s younger brother David, on January 18, 1783.

The David McElfresh family lived in the southwestern-most reaches of Baltimore County, that part which is now Carroll County, which lay just a few miles to the north of that westernmost part of Anne Arundel County, which is now Howard County. It was an easy jump from the Richard McElfresh Sen. base, just south of the Anne Arundel County line, to the Ephraim Howard farm where half-brother John McElfresh grew up, and then an equally easy jump to David McElfresh's Baltimore County property, just north of the Anne Arundel County line. It is quite conceivable that after the two McElfresh first cousins, John and Sarah, married in 1783 that they became the social vortex around which their younger siblings and cousins were to swirl. The various romances and courtships which led to the five succeeding marriages may well have emanated from that Baltimore County-based social epicenter.

A second explanatory factor may have been the rude transportation conditions of the day combined with the distances to the respective county seats. Ordinarily, one would obtain a marriage license from the county seat. From the starting point of Green's Mill, "Green's Delight," "Spurrier's Lot," or "Grimes Venture," however, the county seat of Baltimore County, nearby Baltimore Town, was far more accessible and far more convenient

than faraway Annapolis, where the Severn River flows into the Chesapeake Bay. Although not literally the proper thing to do to obtain a license in another county, it is possible that the geographic consideration dictated a mild impropriety and that licenses obtained in nearby Baltimore County were used for several marriages performed in adjacent Anne Arundel County.

The third explanation may be that some of these marriages only appear to have had a Baltimore County connection when, in fact, there may have been none. Religiously, the Anglican or Protestant Episcopal dominance of the early part of the century was rapidly giving way in the late 18th century to circuit-riding Methodist preachers on horseback, with a Bible in the saddlebags and carrying religion to more isolated rural areas. Many of the so-called Baltimore County Marriages were believed to be that not because there is a record of a license having been issued but on the basis of the marriage records that were periodically reported by various ministers. Circuit-riding Methodists could well have proceeded from a base in Baltimore Town and then returned, with their lists, to that base, but nonetheless have performed marriages on parts of the circuit that projected into other counties. Both McElfresh-Spurrier weddings, for instance, were performed by Reverend Nelson Reed, whose circle of pastoral influence covered parts of Anne Arundel County as well as parts of Baltimore County. The fact that his returns were filed in Baltimore County does not necessarily imply that all of the marriages listed on those returns were necessarily performed in Baltimore County.

In any event, the following marriages of Richard McElfresh's children took place within the twelve-year period:

1783 - January 18 - JOHN McELFRESH, the third son, to his first cousin Sarah McElfresh, daughter of David McElfresh (1730-1819). This marriage was reported by Rev. William West.

1785 - March 2 - HENRY McELFRESH, the fourth son, to Sarah Spurrier. This marriage was reported by Rev. Nelson Reed, who regularly filed marriage lists covering both Baltimore and Anne Arundel Counties.

1787 - November 19 - ABNER McELFRESH, the fifth son, to Rebecca Spurrier. This marriage was reported by the same Rev. Nelson Reed who had married Abner's brother Henry to Sarah Spurrier two years earlier.

1790 - October 27 - ELI McELFRESH, the sixth son, to Aery (in all likelihood, Ariana) Grimes. This marriage was reported by Rev. John Hagerty, who regularly filed marriage lists covering both Baltimore and Anne Arundel Counties.

1795 - February 11 - SUSANNAH McELFRESH to Rezin Grimes, clearly a brother or cousin of Ariana Grimes, who had married Eli McElfresh five years earlier. This marriage was reported by Rev. Rowan.

1795 - August 8 - WILLIAM McELFRESH, the seventh son, to Elizabeth Bedson (possibly "Benson" but more probably "Biddison"). This marriage was reported by the same Rev. Rowan who officiated at the wedding of Susannah McElfresh to Rezin Grimes.

Anne Arundel County was most definitely the venue for most of this McElfresh family at the time of the first United States Census in 1790. Of this branch of the family, the only Head of Household

still in Montgomery County at the time of the Census was Richard McElfresh Sen.

Montgomery County

RICHARD MACKLEFISH - There were listed three white males of age 16 and upward. This would have been Richard Sen. himself and his still unmarried youngest sons, William and Nathan. There were no males under sixteen. There were eight white females--the wife Susannah; the daughters Mary, Alice, Elizabeth and Susannah; and three others unknown.

Anne Arundel County

RICHARD MACKELFISH - This eldest son was the only listed male of age 16 and upward. Two males of under 16 were listed (presumably Basil and Zadock). Two females were listed--presumably a wife and one daughter. Note that this family, depending on whether or not one of Richard Jr.'s brothers was with him to inflate the family total in 1783, appears to have been reduced, since the Tax List of 1783, by three or four members, from a total of eight or nine to a total of five. Note also, however, that the household of Richard McElfresh Sen. is correspondingly inflated by three additional females who cannot immediately be accounted for. Is it possible that while Richard Jr. and part of his family were across the river in Anne Arundel County, three teenaged daughters were temporarily staying with their grandparents back in Upper Newfoundland Hundred?

DAVID MACKLEFISH - This second son was the only male listed of age 16 or above. Two males of under 16 were listed, as were four females--presumably a wife and three daughters. The husband and wife had been married for eleven years. There were in 1790 five children, two more than at the time of the Tax List of 1783.

HENRY MACKLEFISH - This fourth son, the only male of above 16, was listed as the third name after Joseph Spurrier and the sixth name after Thomas Spurrier. There was one male under sixteen and three females--Sarah Spurrier McElfresh and two daughters. The husband and wife had been married for five years and had three children.

ABNER MACKELFISH - This fifth son was the only male listed. There were two females--wife Rebecca Spurrier McElfresh and one daughter, possibly also named Rebecca. After the 1790 Census, Abner and Rebecca McElfresh disappear from view and are presumably dead. In Richard McElfresh Sen.'s Will, however, written in 1802, a bequest was left to a single granddaughter--Rebecca. There was, moreover, one young female living with Richard and Susannah McElfresh and their three still unmarried and older daughters at the time of the 1800 Census in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. Presumably, that was the "Rebecca" who was the only grandchild mentioned in the grandfather's Will. She was also, presumably, the orphaned daughter of Abner and Rebecca Spurrier McElfresh.

ELI MACKLEFISH - This sixth son was the only male listed. There was one female--unquestionably his wife, the former Ariana Grimes. The couple had just married that year.

Inexplicably missing from the 1790 Census was the third son, John McElfresh, and his family.

Four years after the marriage of his daughter Susannah and of his son William and just before the turn of the Nineteenth Century, seventy-five-year-old Richard McElfresh Sen. was preparing for the move west. James Brown subsequently had recorded⁵⁵ the

⁵⁵Maryland Hall of Records, Montgomery County Land Records, Liber K, Folio 89.

acknowledgment by "Richard Macklefresh Sen. of Montgomery County" of a debt of "four hundred pounds current money" to Brown in return for which Richard Macklefresh promised to convey the tract Benjamin Hesketh's Choice, "whereon the said Richard Macklefresh now resides." The four hundred pounds unquestionably underwrote the move west including the purchase of new land in Fayette County in the southwestern corner of Pennsylvania.

The move west had to have been by wagon and, furthermore, had to have been via the National Road (later U.S. 40), that ran from Baltimore through Frederick, Hagerstown and Cumberland to Uniontown, Pennsylvania and ultimately on into the Ohio Valley. At a point not quite fifty miles northwest of Upper Newfoundland Hundred and about halfway between Boonesboro and Hagerstown, the Antietam Creek runs parallel to the National Road about one hundred yards west of it. At that point (about ten miles upstream from the later Civil War battlefield), the McElfreshes would have passed, on their immediate left between the road and the creek, the tract of "Mackelfresh's Ridge," patented by Richard's Uncle Thomas McElfresh in the 1760's. Following Uncle Thomas McElfresh's death, the tract had been divided between his two sons--Richard's first cousins, Richard and Thomas McElfresh. By 1799-1800, however, the two cousins were gone from the tract.

With Richard McElfresh on the move to Pennsylvania were, as part of his immediate household, his wife Susannah, his three unmarried daughters--Mary, Alice, and Elizabeth--and his granddaughter Rebecca (probably the orphaned daughter of his son

Abner). Either travelling with him or joining him in Pennsylvania were four sons with families of their own--Richard Jr., Henry, Eli and Nathan--and no less than two grandsons who were already independent heads of households--Basil and Zadock, sons of Richard Jr. Long after the fact, there is a natural but uncritical tendency to attribute to the patriarch of a family the inspiration and the energizing drive behind a large family migration such as this. In actuality, it seems more likely that the moving force, or the major contributor to the collective moving force, was not the 75 or 76-year-old father but one more in the prime of life--the 51 or 52-year-old eldest son, Richard Jr. It was he who had no less than two grown sons of his own--Basil and Zadock--leading families west.

In Pennsylvania on November 5, 1801, "Richard Mackelfresh of Fayette County, Pennsylvania" acknowledged, on oath and before witnesses, that he had earlier "executed and delivered a deed of obligation" to James Brown in Montgomery County, Maryland to convey to James Brown "Benjamin Hesketh's Choice." Accordingly Richard McElfresh, joined by his wife Susannah, appointed and constituted as "our lawful attorney to convey such deed of conveyance" their youngest son "Nathan Mackelfresh of Fayette County, Pennsylvania." Within six weeks, Nathan had made the trip back to Maryland where, on December 22, 1801, he requested that the power of attorney be recorded in the land records of Montgomery County.⁵⁶ On that same

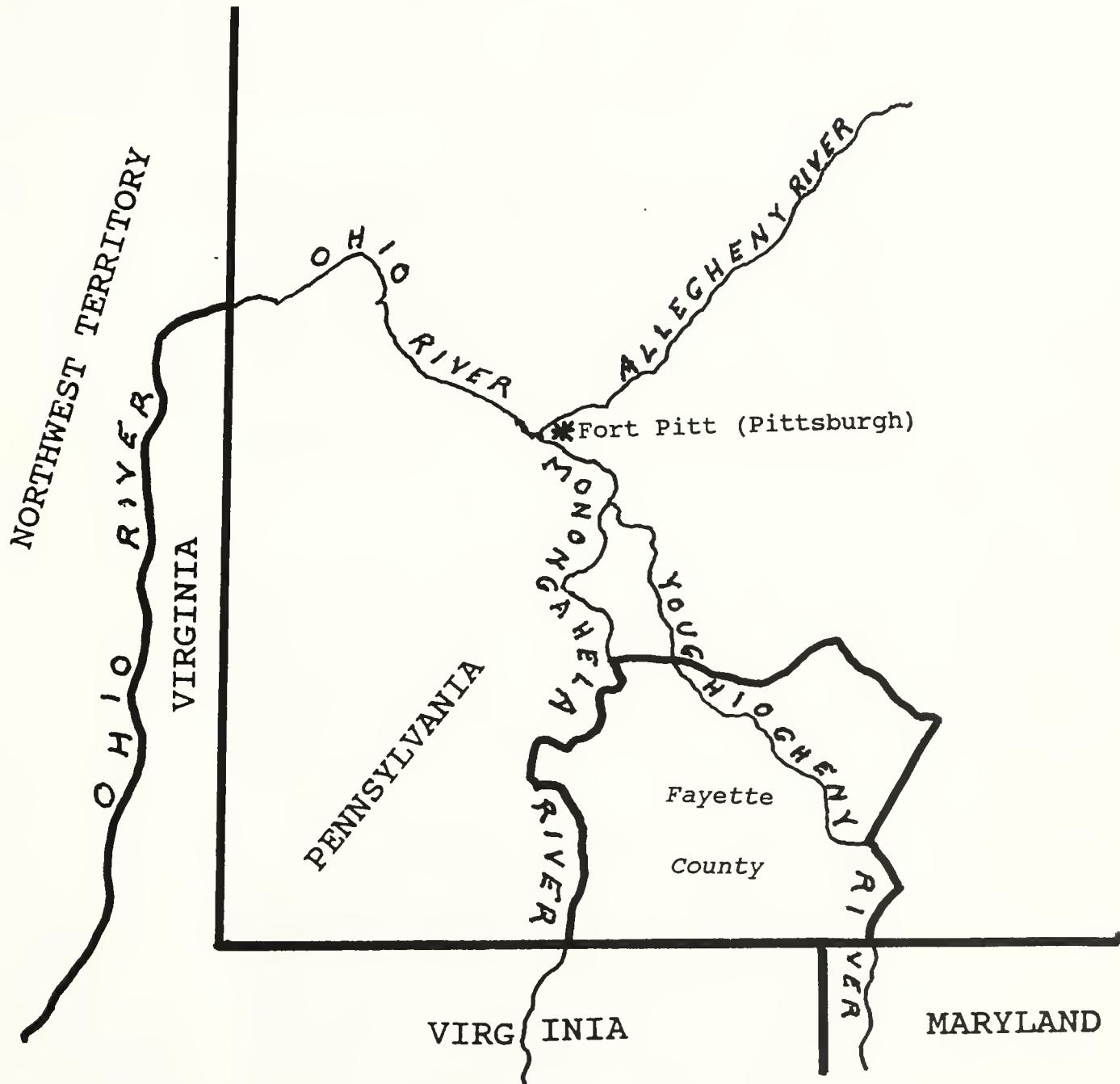
⁵⁶Maryland Hall of Records, Montgomery County Land Records, Liber K, Folio 88.

day, at the request of James Brown, there was recorded a deed of indenture of November 16, 1801 (indicating that Nathan had, indeed, gotten back to Montgomery County within eleven days of receiving the power of attorney from his father and mother). By it, "Nathan Mackelfresh, of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, Farmer" conveyed to "James Brown, House carpenter of Montgomery County, Maryland" the 50 acres of "Benjamin Hesketh's Choice."⁵⁷ Witnessing the deed was Richard Green, Jr.

The western boundary of Fayette County is the Monongahela River, as it flows north to join with the Allegheny to form the Ohio River. The northwestern corner of the county is Washington Township, where Richard McElfresh Sen. was to settle. It is no more than twenty miles upstream from the confluence of the two tributaries at Fort Pitt. Flowing in a northwesterly direction across the middle of Fayette County is another major tributary, the Youghiogheny River, which flows into the Monongahela about fifteen miles north of Fayette County. The banks of those tributaries were the staging areas for the mass migration of a people, who, with the Shawnees having been cleared out of their path by "Mad Anthony" Wayne and George Rogers Clark and William Henry Harrison, would soon go rafting down the Ohio River by the tens of thousands. They would settle the western reaches of Virginia and then Kentucky on its left bank and three of the states that would soon be carved out of the Northwest Territory on its right bank. Kentucky had become

⁵⁷ Maryland Hall of Records, Montgomery County Land Records, Liber K, Folio 90.

the 15th state in 1792; Ohio would become the 17th state in 1803; Indiana, the 19th in 1816; and Illinois, the 21st in 1818.



No less than seven McElfresh households made the trip to Fayette County: the father, Richard Sen.; four of his sons--Richard Jr., Henry, Eli, and Nathan; and two of the oldest grandsons--Basil and Zadock, sons of Richard Jr. Those households were all listed in Fayette County by the United States Census of 1800.

The Father

RICHARD McELFISH - Richard Sen. was the only male listed and was 45 years of age or older. (He was actually 76). There was listed one female of 45 or older (his wife Susannah), three females between 26 and 45 (we can now figure that all three unmarried daughters--Mary, Alice, and Elizabeth--had to have been born between 1755 and 1774), and one female under 10 (probably the orphaned granddaughter Rebecca, who could actually have been about eleven).

The Sons

RICHARD McELFISH - Richard Jr. was listed as 45 or older. (He was probably about 52). There was listed one female of 45 or older (his wife). There were also listed two males between 16 and 26 (probably two almost grown sons, Jesse and Elijah, who will be presiding over young families of their own in Fayette County as of the Census of 1810).

With respect to Jesse and Elijah, there is another possibility. Unless the 1790 Census, showing only two young males for Richard McElfresh Jr., was way off base, the combination of Basil, Zadock, Richard, Jesse, and Elijah is just too many sons all to be allocated to Richard Jr. Basil and Zadock must definitely be allocated to Richard Jr. for only he, among Richard Sen.'s sons, was old enough to have sired them. One extra son (Richard, for instance) might easily be explained away as a 1790 Census mistake but three extra would be straining it excessively. Where, then, could a couple

of extra grandsons of Richard Sen. have come from. Eli is out of the running, having had only daughters as of both 1790 and 1800. Abner is dead. Nathan's family is much too young to have sons who will be coming of age as independent householders within the next decade. Henry's only son as of the 1790 Census is accounted for, in 1800, by the 10 to 16 year-old Larkin. Back in Maryland, the family profiles of John and recently married William can be fully accounted for.

By process of elimination, what then remains? David! He was married in 1779, had three children by the Tax List of 1783, and had five children by the Census of 1790. Two of those children, moreover, were listed by the 1790 Census as sons. David does not show up in the Census of 1800. He may, in the vanguard of the move west, have ventured beyond the existing states into the territories which were not subject to the decennial census. In 1801, David Mackefish's name appeared on a list of petitioners from the Northwest Territory.⁵⁸ That part of the Northwest Territory that would in 1803 become Ohio lay, as the crow flies, no more than 35 miles west of where the rest of the McElfreshes were sitting on the Monongahela River. By the time that Richard Sen. wrote his Will on April 2, 1802, however, his son David was no longer alive.

Is it possible that in 1800, while he was searching out new land west of the Ohio River, his two sons in their early teens--Jesse and Elijah--were staying with their uncle and his older brother, Richard Jr., on the Monongahela? There might have been a school available in Fayette County that was not yet available in the Northwest Territory or would not

⁵⁸This was included on a list of McElfresh names copied some years ago by Ray McElfresh of Albuquerque, New Mexico, from the Accelerated Index System (microfiche) at the LDS Branch Library in Albuquerque. The reference is to "OH 127 Petitioners."

have been available, in any event, if David were on the move. If that were the case, is it possible that David's wife, Lucy, was the extra female in the household of Henry and Sarah Spurrier McElfresh?

HENRY McELFISH - Younger than Richard Jr., Henry was still in the 26-45 year-old age bracket (as were his brothers Eli and Nathan). There were listed two females of 26-45 (wife Sarah Spurrier McElfresh and one other unknown older female). The two males under ten would have been his second and third sons, Abner and Henry Jr. The oldest son, Larkin, was between 10 and 16.

ELI McELFISH - Eli, between 26 and 45, was the only listed male. His wife Ariana was in the same age category. There were four daughters, all under ten years of age.

NATHAN McELFISH - This youngest son appeared for the first time in his own right in the 1800 Census. He was between 26 and 45, having been born, therefore, between 1755 and 1774. His wife was in the same age group. All three children, two sons and one daughter, were under 10 years of age.

The Grandsons

Basil and Zadock were the first of Richard Sen.'s grandsons to come of age. They were both young men in their early 20's, almost as old as their Uncle Nathan McElfresh.

BASIL McELFISH - As of the 1800 Census, both Basil and apparently his new wife were in the 16-26 year-old age group. They had no children yet. There was, however, another male in the same 16 to 26 year-old age group with Basil, presumably another brother. That brother, I submit, was Richard.

ZADOCK McELFISH - This second oldest grandson of Richard Sen. and second son of Richard Jr. was in the 16 to 26 year-old age group, as was his wife. They had three

children under ten years of age, one son and two daughters.

In terms of the rest of the children of Richard McElfresh Sen., his third son, John McElfresh, and his married daughter, Susannah McElfresh Grimes, were apparently both back in Baltimore County. Unfortunately, there are no extant Baltimore County returns for the 1800 Census. The second youngest son, William, was in Anne Arundel County and those returns have survived.

WILLIAM McELFRESH - William was in the 26 to 45-year-old age group as was his wife (Elizabeth Bedson McElfresh). William and Elizabeth had been married for five years. Listed with them was one son under 10 (presumably James) and two daughters under 10.

Of the remaining children, Abner, as of 1800, was apparently dead and, as has already been discussed, David was apparently somewhere in the Northwest Territory.

Although Richard McElfresh Sen. did not die until late January or early February, 1808 (his Will was probated on February 17), he wrote his Will on April 2, 1802, listing himself as "yeoman of the Township of Washington, County of Fayette and State of Pennsylvania." His youngest son, Nathan, must have been not only a favorite but also one who had taken care of his grandparents and worked closely with them. He was the only child to receive part of his father's real estate as a direct inheritance. Richard left "one-half of my plantation" to Nathan. The other half of his plantation he left to his wife Susannah for the rest of her life. After her death, that half was to be divided equally among the other four persons who had apparently been members of the immediate

household. They were his three unmarried daughters--Mary, Alice, and Elizabeth Macklefish--and his granddaughter Rebecca Macklefish. All of his personal property was left to his wife Susannah for her lifetime. At her death, it was to be divided among the three unmarried daughters and the granddaughter Rebecca.

All of the married children were given "the sum of seven shillings and six pence" each. They were listed as "my other children":

Richard Macklefish
John Macklefish
Henry Macklefish
Eli Macklefish
William Macklefish
Susannah Grimes

Wife Susannah and son Nathan were named as executors. It seems clear that as of April 2, 1802, Richard's second son, David, and his fifth son, Abner, had predeceased him.

The testator's reference to "my plantation" is a promising lead for further research that might shed some light not only on Richard McElfresh Sen. but also on his son and heir Nathan, who inherited one-half of the property, and on his three daughters and one granddaughter who together inherited the other half.⁵⁹

Richard Macklefish Sen. died during the mid-winter of 1808 at 84 years of age. Three days after his Will was probated, on February 17, 1808, his wife Susannah appeared in court, on February 20, as "relict of Richard Macklefish late of Washington Township"

⁵⁹Florence Clint, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, Area Key (2d ed., 1977) indicates that at the courthouse in the county seat of Uniontown, there exists in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds both a Grantor Index and a Grantee Index, both beginning in 1784.

to renounce her right to administer her late husband's estate. She signed by making her mark.

Before wrapping up the life story of Richard Macklefish Sen., it behooves us to look two years beyond his death--to the Census Returns of 1810 for Fayette County, Pennsylvania. In that two-year interim, Richard's wife Susannah apparently had died as well. The immediate household that had been Richard's and Susannah's now listed the oldest daughter, Mary, as the head of household.

The Daughters

MARY MACKLEFISH - It is almost impossible to read this return. Under the column of free white females of 45 years or older, there is either the digit 2 or the digit 3. There are no other listings for this household. It seems clear that the mother Susannah was dead or she would probably have been listed as the head of the household. The oldest daughter, Mary, was obviously still alive. It may be that both of the other sisters--Alice and Elizabeth--were alive as well or it may be that only one of them was. The granddaughter Rebecca, who would in 1810 have been either 20 or 21 years of age, had left the household. Presumably, she had married; she could, of course, have died in childhood.

By the next census, that of 1820, Mary Macklefish, along with her sisters Alice and Elizabeth, will have disappeared from view. Research into the Land Records may throw some light on what happened to them.

The Sons

Some additional insight is provided by the fact that the Fayette County Census Returns for 1810, unlike those for 1800, list the various families according to the township in which they were

located. Close by his sisters, in Washington Township, was the youngest son Nathan. Presumably, he was occupying part of the land that had been his father's.

NATHAN MACKLEFISH - Both Nathan and his wife were in the 26 to 45-year-old age group. The growing family now showed one son between 10 and 16 and three sons of under 10. It showed one daughter between 10 and 16 years of age and two daughters who were under 10.

By the Census of 1820, Nathan and his family had left Pennsylvania, apparently for Adams County, Ohio. Research into the Fayette County Land Records may throw some further light on just when, and under what circumstances, he left Pennsylvania.

As of the 1810 Census, only two other of Richard Macklefish Sen.'s sons in Pennsylvania are still alive. His oldest son, Richard Jr., died at sometime between the making of his father's Will in the spring of 1802 and the Census of 1810. Richard Jr., at the time of his death, would have been somewhere between 54 and 62 years of age. The fourth son, Henry, was living in the northeastern corner of Fayette County in Bullskin Township.

HENRY MACKLEFISH - Henry was over 45 years of age, as was his wife Sarah. There was one daughter listed, between 10 and 16 years of age (presumably Sarah). There were two sons between 10 and 16 years of age (the second and third sons, Abner and Henry, Larkin already being off on his own). There was also a new arrival in the family, one son under 10 years of age (presumably Nathan).

By the 1820 Census, this entire family had moved to Fleming County, Kentucky.

ELI MACKLEFISH - Eli and his family were located in the north central section of

the county, in Tyrone Township. Eli was listed as over 45 years of age; his wife, Ariana, fell into the 26 to 45-year-old category. The large family of daughters was growing, with one being between 16 and 26, two others being between 10 and 16, and two new arrivals among the daughters being under 10. For the first time, there were sons in the family, two of them under 10 years of age.

By the 1820 Census, this family of Eli Macklefish had disappeared from view.

At this point in surveying the 1810 Census Returns, it is probably convenient to return to Maryland and to complete the survey of the surviving children of Richard McElfresh Sen. before returning to Fayette County, Pennsylvania to begin the final process of sorting out his emerging grandsons.

JOHN McELFRESH - This third son of Richard McElfresh Sen. was living in Baltimore County near his father-in-law/uncle. He and his wife, Sarah, were both listed as being over 45 years of age. There was one son between 16 and 26. There were five daughters, three of them between 16 and 26 and two of them between 10 and 16.

SARAH McELFRESH GRIMES - I have not followed the fortunes, presumably in Baltimore County, of this one married daughter, Mrs. Rezin Grimes.

WILLIAM MACKLEFISH - This seventh son of Richard Macklefish Sen. was still living in Anne Arundel County. He was between 26 and 45 years of age, as was his wife, Elizabeth. There was one son between 10 and 16 (presumably James). There were two sons under 10 years of age (presumably Garrison and Nathan). There were four daughters, two between 10 and 16 and two under 10.

This family would remain in Maryland for almost 20 more years. Shortly before 1830, at the height of the Jacksonian

Age, it would finally make its move westward to Belmont County, Ohio.

The Grandsons

To return to Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and to begin the process of sorting out the grandsons of Richard McElfresh Sen., that is, of placing them with their proper fathers, is no easy task. Whereas the immigrant David McElfresh wrote a Will and his son David (1702-1738) wrote a Will, and all three of that David's sons--Richard, David, and John--wrote Wills, as did their unmarried sister Margaret, something happened in the next generation. Of the eight sons and four daughters of Richard McElfresh Sen., not one wrote a Last Will and Testament. What we are left to work with, in the sorting process, are geographic locations and age profiles of a family as we follow it from one census to the next. In Fayette County in 1810, we have no less than six heads of households who were indisputably grandsons of Richard McElfresh Sen. We cannot be absolutely certain, however, which grandsons belong to which sons.

To begin with the known before proceeding to the unknown, we have the two oldest grandsons--Basil and Zadock--almost certainly sons of Richard Jr., both of whom had earlier been listed in the 1800 Census. They were both in Washington Township, close by the home property still occupied by their Uncle Nathan and their Aunt Mary.

BASIL MACKLEFISH - Basil was between 26 and 45 years of age, as was his wife (Nancy Ann Shreve). There were two sons under 10 years of age and two daughters under 10 years of age.

By the time of the 1820 Census, this family had moved to Brown County, Ohio.

ZADOCK MACKLEFISH - Zadock and his wife (Nancy) were both between 26 and 45 years of age. There were four sons under 10 years of age. There were three daughters, two of them between 10 and 16 years of age and one under 10 years of age.

By the time of the 1820 Census, this family had moved on to Clermont County, Ohio.

Off by himself in Redstone Township was Larkin Macklefish, who appeared in this census for the first time as the head of a household.

LARKIN MACKLEFISH - Larkin was between 16 and 26 years of age, as was his wife. There was one son under 10 years of age (Francis Asbury).

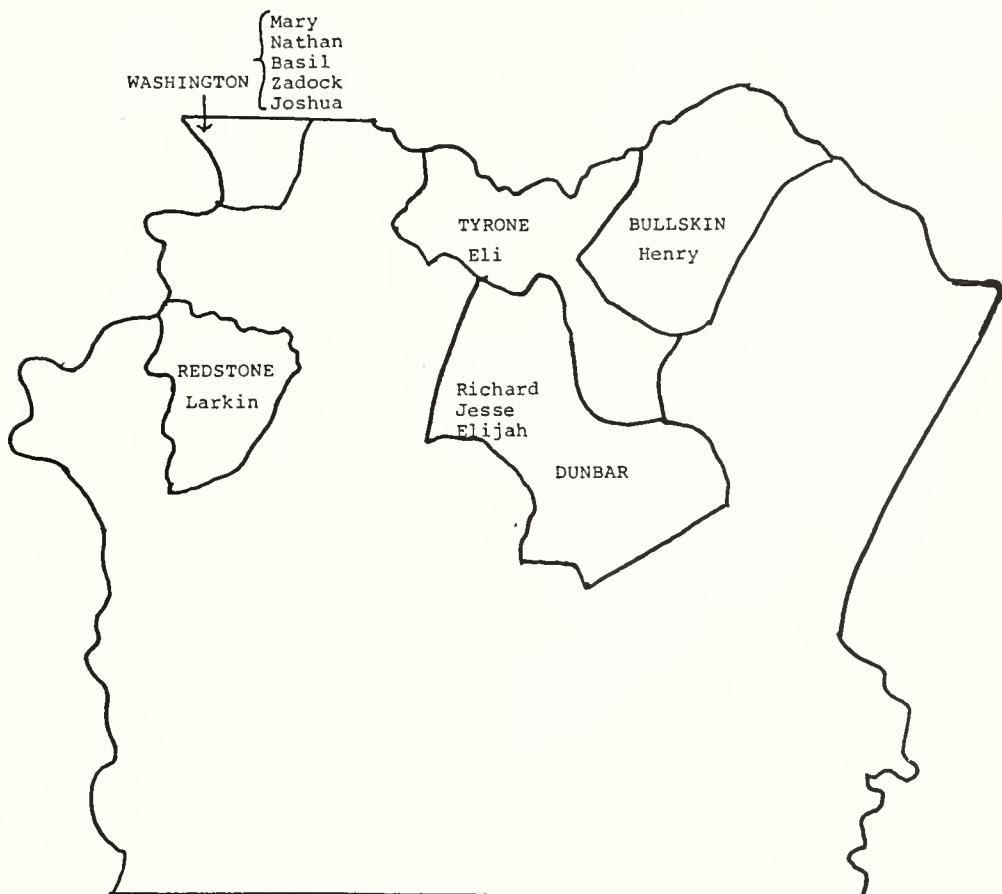
We can be certain that Larkin was the son of Henry McElfresh. As of 1810, he was the only newly emerged head of a McElfresh household in the 16 to 26-year-old age group. He had to have been, therefore, in the 10 to 16-year-old age group at the time of the 1800 Census. As of that 1800 Census, Henry McElfresh was the only member of the larger clan who had a son in that 10 to 16-year-old age category.

By the time of the 1820 Census, Larkin and his family had moved on to Steubenville, in Jefferson County, Ohio, before subsequently moving on to Washington County, Ohio.

The three more puzzling grandsons--Richard, Jesse and Elijah--were all clustered together in the Dunbar Township. Reducing the mystery somewhat is the fact that the only eligible fathers for those three were Richard Jr. and David. Beyond that, it is, for

the moment at least, a guessing game. The fact that one of the grandsons was named "Richard" is of no help, because that grandson would have been named for his grandfather in either event, whether by Richard Jr. or by David.

1810 CENSUS



Fayette County,
Pennsylvania

Some of its Townships

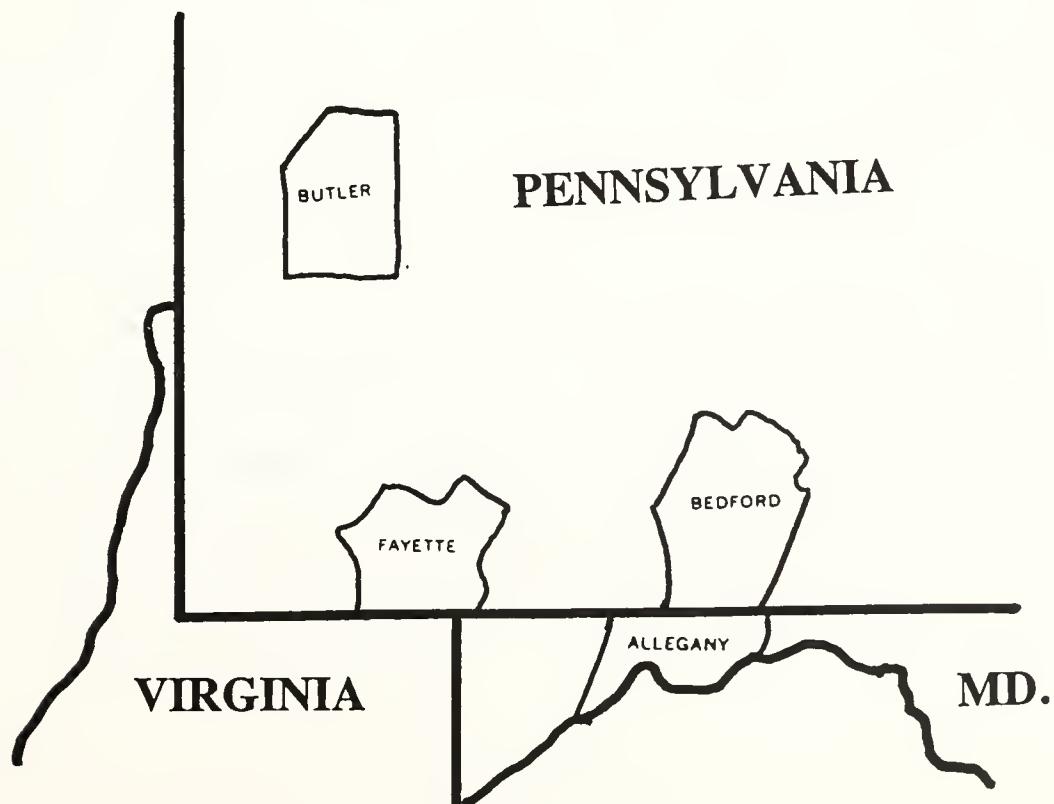
RICHARD MACKLEFISH - Richard and his wife were both between 26 and 45 years of age. They had two daughters, both under 10. In subsequent censuses, this family remained in Pennsylvania.

ELIJAH MACKLEFISH - Elijah was between 26 and 45 years of age. His wife was between 16 and 26. They had one daughter under 10. By the 1820 Census, this family had moved to Ohio County, Virginia, in what we now would think of as the panhandle of West Virginia.

JESSE MACKLEFISH - Jesse was between 26 and 45 years of age and his wife was between 16 and 26. There were three children under 10 years of age, two daughters and one son. There was also in this household, however, one female over 45. Could it have been the widow of either Richard Jr. or of David? It could, of course, have been a widowed mother-in-law. There was also present in this household an additional male between 16 and 26 years of age. By the 1820 Census, this family, along with that of Elijah, also had moved to Ohio County, Virginia, in what we would now think of as the panhandle of West Virginia.

There was, to be sure, one "wild card" or "Joker" in the deck. That was the presence, as of the 1810 Census, of one Joshua Macklefish in Washington Township of Fayette County. That was the same Joshua Macklefish who had been in Middlesex Township of Butler County, Pennsylvania, for the 1800 Census. Butler County was approximately forty miles, and two counties, to the northwest of Fayette County. Joshua does not fit into the profile of the Richard McElfresh Sen. family. It is clear that he is not a son. It is, moreover, extremely unlikely that he could be a grandson. All evidences points to Basil and Zadock, sons of the oldest son, Richard Jr., as the oldest grandsons in the family. In the 1800 Census, however, Joshua was in an older age group than were Basil and Zadock. He doesn't fit.

For reasons to be more fully explained when I take up the story of that branch of the family, I am virtually certain that Joshua Macklefish was a descendant (a grandson) of Richard McElfresh's Uncle Thomas McElfresh (1705-1768). That Uncle Thomas McElfresh, in turn, had two sons--Richard's first cousins, Richard and Thomas McElfresh. They were both in Washington County, Maryland for the 1790 Census. First cousin Richard McElfresh had two sons; first cousin Thomas McElfresh had four sons. By the 1800 Census, first cousin Thomas McElfresh and all of his sons had moved west to Allegany County, Maryland. First cousin Richard McElfresh had disappeared from view. One of his sons, however, George Washington McElfresh, was in Bedford County, Pennsylvania. For the other son, probably Joshua, to be in Butler County, Pennsylvania, was completely consistent with the westward movement of that branch of the family, as the map below will indicate.



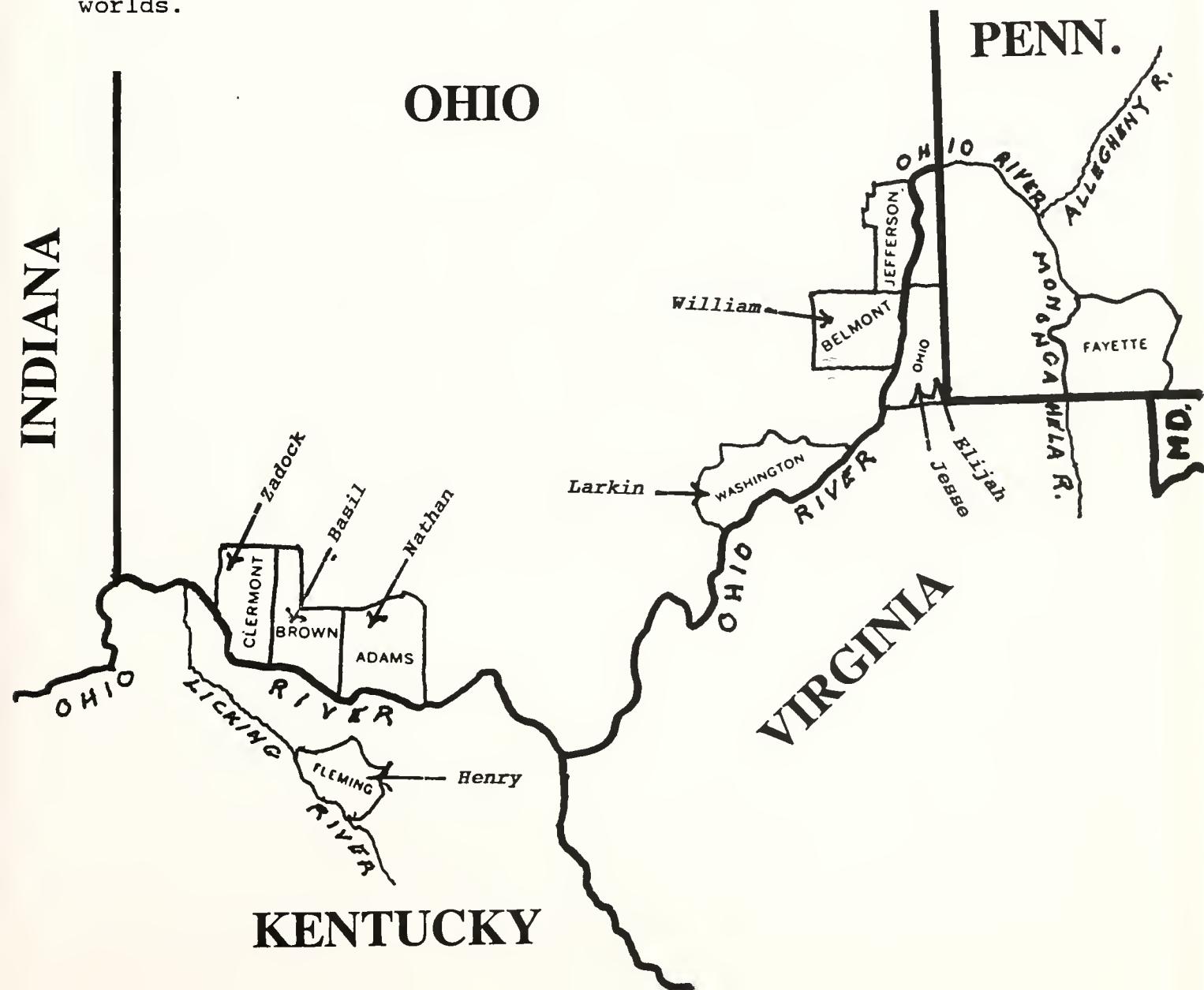
Just as there is no room for Joshua in the profile of the family of Richard McElfresh Sen., without Joshua there would be a gap that could not be accounted for in the profile of the family of first cousin Richard McElfresh. At least tentatively, that is where I am placing Joshua.

In the eight-and-a-half decades of Richard McElfresh's life, the North American continent was transformed. When that life began, English Colonials were still establishing their series of footholds on the edge of the Atlantic. When it ended, a robust young nation was marching toward its Manifest Destiny. The London Town of 1724 looked east to the London for which it was named, anxiously awaiting the arrival of the next ship carrying merchandise and news. From the banks of the Monongahela in 1808, one looked only westward. One looked down the Ohio, beyond the bustling river ports of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Louisville, to its confluence with the mighty Mississippi 981 miles from its beginning at Fort Pitt. From there, one could look upstream to St. Louis, Gateway to the West, or downstream to the exotic French and Spanish mysteries of New Orleans.

Richard McElfresh was an integral part of that national coming of age. As a boy, he partook of Tidewater civilization. In his teens, he participated in the first move inland, beyond Elk Ridge. As a young husband of about thirty, he experienced with his neighbors some of the terrifying uncertainties of the French and Indian War and the perils, real or imagined, that lay just a few

miles to the northwest. As a mature man with growing sons, he and they participated in the watershed of the American Revolution.

Late in life, he began the final chapter. Within seven or eight years of his death, two of his sons (with a third to follow later) and five of his grandsons would move down three hundred miles of the Ohio River, establishing no less than eight McElfresh colonies, three on the left bank and five on the right. The movement from the South River to the Ohio River involved more than a distance to be measured in miles. It was a bridge between two worlds.



APPENDIX A

THE 18TH CENTURY McELFRESH AXIS IN THE BALTIMORE-ANNE ARUNDEL-MONTGOMERY COUNTY TRIANGLE

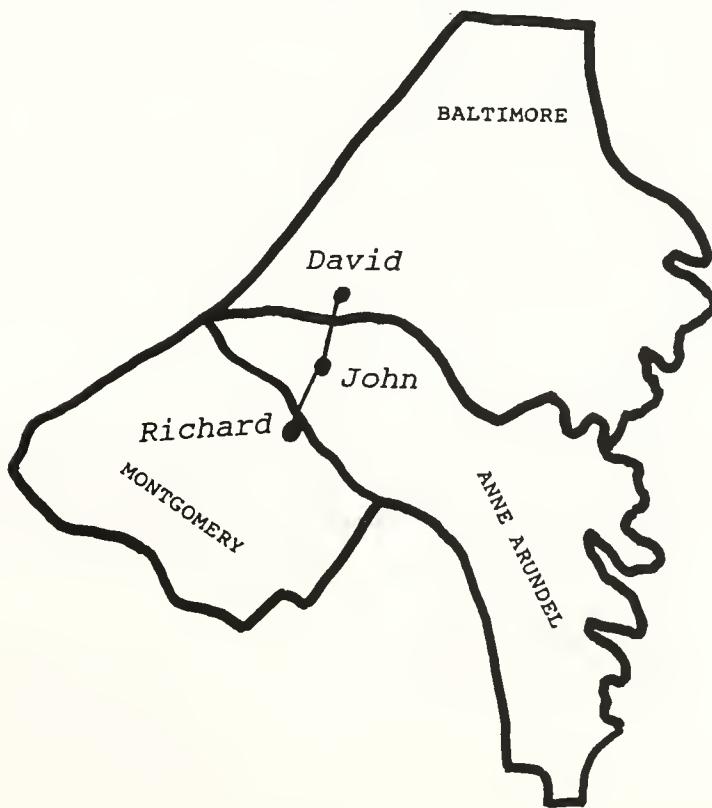
David McElfresh (1702-1737/38), had three sons: 1) Richard McElfresh (1724-1808), by his first wife, Mary Elizabeth Leeke; 2) David McElfresh (1730-1819), also by his first wife; and 3) John McElfresh (c. 1735-1799), by his second wife, Martha Sellman. To one limited by a 20th Century vision of Maryland geography, the three sons appear to have gone widely divergent ways. Richard McElfresh, with his Leeke uncles and cousins, moved into Upper Newfoundland Hundred of Frederick County (now Montgomery County). David McElfresh established himself in Baltimore County. John McElfresh grew up with his mother and stepfather, Ephraim Howard, in Anne Arundel County. When one thinks of those three counties today, one pictures essentially a Towson-Annapolis-Rockville triangle, with the three points of the triangle 35 to 40 miles distant from each other. Against that framework, it puzzles the mind when most of Richard McElfresh's sons appeared in Anne Arundel County for the 1790 Census and seemed to take their wives in Baltimore County. It was also initially puzzling that Richard McElfresh's son, John McElfresh, married his first cousin Sarah McElfresh, of the Baltimore County McElfresses.

The strangeness disappears immediately when one substitutes the Maryland geography of the 18th Century for the Maryland geography of the 20th Century. The Anne Arundel County in question becomes not relatively distant Tidewater but the Howard District of Anne Arundel County which will one day be Howard County. Baltimore County, in turn, was not the present-day Baltimore County relatively far off to the northeast but the southwestern tip of what is today Carroll County. The three brothers lived not far from the point, near present-day Mt. Airy, Maryland, where the Baltimore County of that day and the Anne Arundel County of that day came together, both with each other and with present-day Frederick and Montgomery Counties. The axis on which the three brothers lived through the middle decades of the 18th Century stretched, therefore, for no more than 15 to 20 miles and the easy movement back and forth becomes more readily understandable.

RELATIONSHIP AMONG BALTIMORE, ANNE ARUNDEL AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES
IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY



RELATIONSHIP AMONG BALTIMORE, ANNE ARUNDEL AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES
IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY



Will of
RICHARD MACKLEFISH

of Fayette County, Pennsylvania

Made: 2 April 1802

Probated: 17 February 1808

In the Name of God Amen I Richard Macklefish yeoman of the Township of Washington, County of Fayette and State of Pennsylvania being well advanced in years as well as weary in Body but of sound and perfect mind and memory and Calling to mind the mortality of this life do make and publish this my last will and Testament in manner and form following that is to say

I first give and bequeath unto my beloved wife Susanna the one-half of my plantation to be divided equally in quantity and quality during her lifetime the other half of my plantation I give and bequeath unto my son Nathan Macklefish to be his, his heirs and assigns forever and after my wife's decease my will is that the land left to her for her lifetime be Equally divided between my Daughters and granddaughters to wit Mary Macklefish, Avise Macklefish, Elizabeth Macklefish and my granddaughter Rebeccah Macklefish to be by their heirs and assigns possessed and enjoyed

and as to my personal property I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife Susanna to be by her possessed and enjoyed during her lifetime and at her death to be Equally divided between my daughters and grand Daughter, as before mentioned

and as to my other Children namely--Richard Macklefish, John Macklefish, Henry Macklefish, Eli Macklefish, William Macklefish & Susanna Grimes, to them and each of them I give and bequeath the sum of seven shillings & six pence to be paid unto them after my wife's death there to be paid and Raised out of my personal Estate or otherwise from my Real Estate as the Circumstances still Require. I Also hereby appoint and ordain my beloved wife Susanna and my Son Nathan Macklefish my Executors to this my last will and Testament Revoking hereby all former wills and Testaments by me made in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal the second day of April in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and two.

Richard (His Mark) Macklefish (SEAL)

Signed, Sealed, Published and declared by the above named Richard Macklefish to be his last will and Testament in the presence of us who have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses in the presence of the Testator and the word my _____ before said.

Peter Miller affirmed
Abel Thompson _____
Hugh Shotwell (given with

uplifted hand)

Fayette County SS:
(SEAL)

The seventeenth day of February Anno Domini 1808 Before me the subscriber Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for said County personally came Peter Miller and Hugh Shotwell, two of the signing witnesses to the foregoing last will and Testament and on their solemn affirmation and Oath respectively did declare that they saw the Testator sign the same as and for his last will and Testament when of disposing mind and memory. That no undue influence had been used or later will made by the said deceased to their Knowledge or belief--Given under my hand and Seal of Office the same day.

Alexander McLean (Register)

I, Susannah Mackelfish Relict of Richard Mackelfish late of Washington Township, Fayette County and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania deceased do hereby Renounce my Right of Administering the Goods and Chattles Lands and all assets of the said deceased. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal this 20th day of February Anno Domini 1808--

Susannah (Her Mark) Mackelfish (SEAL)

Witnesses present

John
Peter Miller

the land is ~~lawned~~ and the other goods and Chattels if it comes to more. How
the estate is to be refund it back in money to the others. If he suffers on the
land it is to be paid with the land. It is written my will and I doe order it
that after my wifes death is taken out that the remaining two thirds of the
land and all the goods and Chattels be equally divided among my surviving
children. Everything each to receive as her to her's true worth or estate. I
hereby to my family my sons Edward Joseph James William Thomas. to his
son Fraser Langton Mary Elizabeth and Sarah in each summet that as I
have left account against who to be deducted out of their dividend and greatest
height so as to none. None all equal and my daughter Sarah shall have
her bed and bedding to be passed in my estate and two cups which were not to be passed
in the Estate. I partly give and I equally with my other two sons John and Christopher
and I partly with them. They come out of their life inheritance twenty dollars
to each of them to be lawfully deducted out of the other estate and I will make no claim
and will release unto them these Executives and James his Executor with his wife
Frances, Maria and Madam the sole Executives on his Executor on his death and will
and his widow, all and singular my lands and chattels. And I doe order that the
above goods and chattels all and every other summe whatsoever, which is going to
ascend, and to be had by me in any wise thing present, past, used, and committed,
that nothing and no summe, this, due in any time past, or to be used, will be remitted
in anywise whence. I doe it in unto all my land and seal this nine and twenty day of
October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and even.

~~William Fred Galt
the original military figure
one of each other, now
John S. French
Lt. Gen. French
Great Britain's first~~

~~10
Lucille Brattin 65
Ed. On this day at Perryville, Kansas, I, in my belief, saw this
and Mr. Clegg, his private attorney, and several others of whom
is present, and for said 65 years, with some few exceptions, and
except for the following witness to the following last will and testament and
in this witness said witness first knew in his life, and the witness
and for his last will and testament witness is right mind, that no signature
signature was used, or that will made by him to his knowledge or belief—
written under my handwriting or in the handwriting of another, any.~~

~~Recruiting and Training Staff~~

~~Chrysanthemum~~ ^{old} ~~green~~
fl. yellow

following that is to day I. first give and bequeath unto my beloved wife Susanna
in our half of my plantation to be divided Equally in quantity and quality dur-
ing her lifetime the other half of my plantation I give and bequeath unto my son
Nathan Maclefish to be his his heirs and assigns forever and after my wife's de-
cease my will is that the land left to her for her lifetime be Equally divided
between my daughters grand daughters to wit Mary Maclefish, Ned Maclefish
Elizabeth Maclefish and my grand daughter Rebecca Maclefish to be by their
heirs and assigns possessed and enjoyed. and as to my personal property
I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife Susanna to be by her possessed and
enjoyed during her lifetime and at her death to be Equally divided between my
daughters and grand daughters as before mentioned and as to my other children
namely- Richard Maclefish, John Maclefish, Henry Maclefish, Ned Maclefish
William Maclefish & Dorothy Shanks. to them and each of them I give and be-
queath the sum of seven shillings & six pence to be paid unto them after my wife
death then to be living and dead out of my personal Estate or otherwise from
my Real Estate as the circumstances shall require. I also hereby appoint and
ordain my beloved wife Susanna and my son Nathan Maclefish my executors to
this my last will and Testament revoking hereby all former wills and Testaments
by me made in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the second
day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and two.

Richard Maclefish

Signed sealed published and declared by the above named Richard Maclefish
to be his last will and Testament in the presence of us who have hereunto subscribed
our names as witnesses in the presence of the testator and the word my inter-
view before said

John Miller subscriber
Atel Thompson witness
Hugh Shanks witness

Sayetts County 45.

In the County of Sayetts on the 20th day of January anno Domini 1808 before me
the subscriber Register for the Probate of Wills and Granting Letters of Admini-
stration in and for said County personally came John Miller and Hugh Shanks
well known to me the following witnesses to the foregoing will and Testament and
in their presence did declare that they saw the
testator sign the same as and for his last will and Testament when of disengag-
ing and memory that no undue influence had been used or other will made
by the said deceased to their knowledge or belief — Given under my hand
and seal of office the same day.

John Miller subscriber
Richard Maclefish testator. John Miller subscriber

Susannah Maclefish

John Miller subscriber

Mr. Blaander Michigan Lawyer Register
Recruited at Campford 17th February 1863

~~and was enjoyed and commented on a great deal. It was now
its last visit and destined for a week or so.~~

Swiss Butter
French Vanilla

Mayette County 60.

~~Subscribed and sworn to in the County Court of the County of Lancashire on the 24th day of September anno Domini 1802, before~~
~~the subscriber Register for the Probate of Wills and Granting Letters of~~
~~Administration in the said County before myself Esquire Justice of the~~
~~Peace for Lancashire the subscriber witnesseth that the Testator made will and testam-~~
~~ent in the presence of the subscriber and the other of his children as aforesaid - That the~~
~~Testator died aware that they saw the Testator sign & as his last will and testam-~~
~~ent acknowledge the foregoing writing that at the time of doing the same~~
~~he was of right mind - That up unto his knowledge had been made - or taken~~
~~will made by the deceased to their knowledge or belief. See Testimony where-~~

Year 18001800-~~1800~~ CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES(For those who use the Calen-
dar Method of keeping re-
search notes)

Date of Search _____

Original Copy Legibility of Record:

Good Poor

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Search No. _____

Enclosure No. _____

Call No. _____

Notes:

Place of Enumeration:

PENNSYLVANIA - FAYETTE COUNTY

Page	Name of Head of Family	Free White Males					Free White Females					All other free persons except Indians	Slaves	Remarks
		Under 10	10-16	16-26	26-45	45 and over	Under 10	10-16	16-26	26-45	45 and over			
640	BAZIL MCSELFISH	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0			
640	ELI MCSELFISH	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	0			
640	HENRY MCSELFISH	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0			
640	ZADOCK MCSELFISH	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0			
640	RICHARD MCSELFISH	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1			
641	NATHAN MCSELFISH	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0			
641	RICHARD MCSELFISH	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	1			
320	JOSHUA MACKELFISH	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0			

Year 1800

-2-

1800-~~1800~~ CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES

Date of Search

Original Copy

(For those who use the Calendar Method of keeping research notes)

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Enclosure No. _____
Call No. _____

Notes:

Place of Enumeration:

PENNSYLVANIA - FAYETTE COUNTY

Year 1810

~~1810~~ - 1810 CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES

(For those who use the Calendar Method of keeping research notes)

Date of Search

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Notes:

Place of Enumeration:

PENNSYLVANIA - FAYETTE COUNTY

Year 1810

1800-1810 CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES

(For those who use the Calendar Method of keeping research notes)

Date of Search _____

Original Copy Legibility of Record: Extract Copy

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Search No. _____

Enclosure No. _____

Call No. _____

Notes:

Place of Enumeration:

PENNSYLVANIA - FAYETTE COUNTY

Page	Name of Head of Family	Free White Males					Free White Females					All other free persons except Indians	Slaves	Remarks
		Under 10	10-16	16-26	26-45	45 and over	Under 10	10-16	16-26	26-45	45 and over			
	DECEASED FATHER'S													
	HOUSEHOLD:													
113	Mary Macklefish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 (or 3)			
	SONS:													
120	Henry McElfish	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1			
118	Eli Macklefish	2	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	0			
113	Nathan Macklefish	3	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0			
	[SON RICHARD IS DEAD SINCE 1800]	.												
	GRANDSONS FROM THE 1800													
	CENSUS:													
112	Bazel Macklefish	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0			
110	Zadock Macklefish	4	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0			
	GRANDSONS FIRST APPEARING													
	IN THIS CENSUS:													
	DUNBAR TOWNSHIP:													
111	Richard Mackelfish	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0			
111	Jesse Mackelfish	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1			
113	Elijah Macklefish	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0			
	REDSTONE TOWNSHIP:													
094	Larkin Macklefish	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0			
	MISCELLANEOUS:													
110	Joshua Macklefish	3	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0			

To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the family representative, place an "X" behind the number pertaining to that child.

HUSBAND RICHARD MCelfresh ³ (of David ²)													
Born	27 June 1724	Place	South River Hundred, Anne Arundel County, Maryland										
Chr.	28 June 1724	Place	All Hallows Parish, Anne Arundel County, Maryland										
Mar.	C. 1745	Place	Lower District of Frederick County (later Montgomery Co.), Maryland										
Died	February 1808	Place	Washington Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania										
Bur.	Bur. HUSBAND'S FATHER	Place	David Macklefish (1702-1737/38)										
HUSBAND'S MOTHER	MARY ELIZABETH LEEKE (1707-1732/33)												
OTHER WIVES													
WIFE SUSANNAH													
Born		Place	Maryland										
Chr.		Place											
Died	1808-1810	Place	Fayette County, Pennsylvania										
Bur.		Place											
WIFE'S FATHER		WIFE'S MOTHER											
WIFE'S MOTHER													
OTHER HUSBANDS													
CHILDREN		WHEN BORN			WHERE BORN			DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE			WHEN DIED		
SEX	Given Names	Day	Month	Year	Town	County	State or Country	To whom	Day	Month	Year		
F													
1	RICHARD MCelfresh	c.	1748		Upper Newfoundland Hund. Mont.	MD		c. 1770			1802-1810		
2	MARY MCelfresh	c.	1755		Upper Newfoundland Hund. Mont.	MD					after 1810		
3	DAVID MCelfresh	c.	1757		Upper Newfoundland Hund. Mont.	MD		13 Dec. 1779			1801-1802		
4	JOHN MCelfresh	c.	1759		Upper Newfoundland Hund. Mont.	MD		Lucy Nelson			1820-1830		
5	ALICE MCelfresh	c.	1762		Upper Newfoundland Hund. Mont.	MD		Sarah Mcelfresh (First Cousin)			after 1810		
6	HENRY MCelfresh	c.	1764		Upper Newfoundland Hund. Mont.	MD		Unmarried					
7	ABNER MCelfresh	c.	1765		Upper Newfoundland Hund. Mont.	MD		2 March 1785			1840-1850		
8	ELIZABETH MCelfresh	c.	1767		Upper Newfoundland Hund. Mont.	MD		Sarah Spurrier			1790-1800		
9	ELI MCelfresh	c.	1769		Upper Newfoundland Hund. Mont.	MD		19 Nov. 1782					
10	WILLIAM MCelfresh		1771		Upper Newfoundland Hund. Mont.	MD		Rebecca Spurrier					
11	NATHAN MCelfresh	c.	1773		Upper Newfoundland Hund. Mont.	MD		after 1810					
SOURCES OF INFORMATION								OTHER MARRIAGES					
SUSANNAH MCelfresh								11 Feb. 1795					
											Rezin Grimes		

APPENDIX D

**THE AUTHOR'S CONNECTION TO
DAVID McELFRESH OF LONDON TOWN
(c. 1665-1711)**

Ancestor Chart of
CHARLES E. MOYLAN, JR.

Note:

All geographic locations are in Maryland unless otherwise indicated.

For all dates between January 1 and March 24 prior to 1752, the later year is used, just as if January 1 had been New Year's Day.

Direct line to DAVID McELFRESH of London Town (c. 1665-1711) is shown in ALL CAPS.

1st Generation

1. CHARLES ELLSWORTH MOYLAN, JR. Born 14 December 1930 in Baltimore. Married Marcia Ruth Lerner on 27 June 1964 in Westchester County, New York. State's Attorney for Baltimore City 1964-1970. Judge of Maryland Court of Special Appeals 1970- . Father of 1) Charles Ellsworth Moylan, III, born 22 March 1968; 2) Daniel Patrick Moylan, born 3 February 1970; and 3) Gertrude Anna "Trudy" Moylan, born 1 August 1971.

2nd Generation

2. CHARLES ELLSWORTH MOYLAN. Born 9 March 1897 in Ijamsville, Frederick County. Married 30 July 1924 in Baltimore. Died 23 July 1969 in Baltimore.
3. Anna Mildred Wheeler. Born 16 October 1900 in Baltimore.

3rd Generation

4. Daniel Edward Moylan. Born 25 March 1869 in Baltimore. Married 22 December 1892 in Hoods Mill, Carroll County. Died 8 January 1943 in Baltimore.
5. MARTHA SOPHRONIA "MATTIE" LINTHICUM. Born 17 July 1860. Died 13 June 1935 in Ijamsville, Frederick County.

6. William Ambrose Wheeler. Born 18 August 1878 in St. Michael's, Talbot County. Married 29 November 1899 in Westminster, Carroll County. Died 13 July 1952 in Baltimore.
7. Grace Elsie Gorsuch. Born on 25 May 1880 in Westminster, Carroll County. Died 23 August 1973 in Baltimore.

4th Generation

8. Patrick Moylan. Baptized 16 July 1828 in New Market, County Cork, Ireland. Married 2) 4 March 1861 in Baltimore. Died 18 October 1873 in Baltimore.
9. Mary Sweeney. Born in 1839 in Mallow, County Cork, Ireland. Died 24 February 1884 in Baltimore.
10. WILLIAM THOMAS LINTHICUM. Born 1 March 1833. Married 6 November 1856. Died 3 July 1897 in Frederick County.
11. Sarah Ellen Crawford. Born 11 August 1838 in Montgomery County. Died 12 January 1893 in Thurston, Frederick County.
12. William Henry Wheeler. Born 21 December 1840 in Baltimore. Civil War Union Army veteran. Married 31 May 1866 in Baltimore. Died 12 December 1916 in Baltimore.
13. Anna Maria Leverton. Born 31 October 1841 in Talbot County. Died 24 May 1919 in Baltimore.
14. Phineas Asbury Gorsuch. Born 5 July 1832 near Gamber, Carroll County. Married 2) 12 August 1879 at Stone Chapel, Pikesville, Baltimore County. Died 30 April 1917 in Baltimore.
15. Anna Eliza "Annie" Beam. Born 19 March 1850 in Pikesville, Baltimore County. Died 20 October 1918 in Baltimore.

5th Generation

16. Dennis Moylan. Born 1793-94 in New Market, County Cork, Ireland. Married c. 1821 in New Market, County Cork, Ireland. Died 17 July 1863 in Baltimore.
17. Ellen Bayley. Born 1800 in New Market, County Cork, Ireland. Died 23 September 1869 in Baltimore.
19. Catherine _____. Born in County Cork, Ireland.

20. JOHN HAMILTON SMITH LINTHICUM. Born 20 March 1812 in Montgomery County. Married 5 April 1832 in Frederick County. Died 22 March 1896 in Thurston, Frederick County.
21. Julia Ann Garrott. Born 17 May 1810 in Frederick County. Died 23 October 1887 in Thurston, Frederick County.
22. James Henson Crawford. Born 8 October 1812 in Anne Arundel County (Howard District). Married 22 December 1832 in Montgomery County. Died 2 December 1879 in Frederick County.
23. Caroline Elizabeth Thompson. Born 1813 in Montgomery County. Died January 1892 in Gaithersburg, Montgomery County.
24. John Wesley Wheeler. Born 1810 in Baltimore. Married 3 November 1836 in Baltimore.
25. Caroline Warren. Born 1820 in Baltimore.
26. Jesse Leverton. Born 24 January 1781 in Talbot County. Married 3) 18 June 1839 in Talbot County. Died in Talbot County in December 1855.
27. Anne Maria Dyott. Born 1813. Died before 1855 in Talbot County.
28. George Washington Gorsuch. Born 23 June 1795 near Gamber, Carroll County. Defender of Baltimore in 1814. Married 28 October 1819 in Baltimore County. Died 26 June 1866 near Gamber.
29. Mary Gardner. Born 14 November 1797 in Baltimore County. Died 13 May 1879 near Gamber, Carroll County.
30. Henry Beam. Born in 1810. Married 22 January 1838 in Baltimore County. Died 10 July 1876 in Pikesville, Baltimore County.
31. Elizabeth Gore. Born in 1817 in Baltimore County. Died 22 February 1879 in Pikesville, Baltimore County.

6th Generation

40. Frederick Linthicum. Born in 1774 in Montgomery County. Married 2) 6 October 1809 in Frederick County. Died in 1836 in Frederick County.
41. ELIZABETH SMITH "BETSY" MCELFRESH. Born c. 1792 in Frederick County. Died after 1850 in Frederick County.

42. Nicholas Dawson Garrott. Born c. 1780. Married 28 September 1801 in Frederick County. Died before 1818.
43. Martha Burgee. Born 20 March 1783 in Frederick County. Married 2) John Garrott 16 October 1818 in Frederick County. Died 21 December 1850 in Frederick County.
44. John Crawford. Born 1786. Married 1) c. 1811. Died in Montgomery County in December 1877.
52. Moses Leverton. Born c. 1747. Married 29 May 1768 in Dorchester County. Died in 1800 in Caroline County.
53. Nancy "Ann" Adams. Born c. 1750 in Dorchester County. Died before 1785.
56. Thomas Gorsuch. Born 11 April 1752 in Baltimore County. Married 27 February 1778 in Baltimore County. Died 23 November 1814 in Baltimore (future Carroll) County.
57. Helen Chapman. Born 19 June 1753 in Baltimore County. Died in February 1823 in Baltimore (future Carroll) County.
58. William Gardner. Born 10 September 1766 in Baltimore County. Married c. 1794 in Baltimore County. Died 24 February 1824 in Baltimore (future Carroll) County.
59. Sarah (Gorsuch?). Born 1775 in Baltimore County. Died 18 December 1849 near Gamber, Carroll County.
62. Michael Gore. Born 1789 near Reisterstown, Baltimore County. Married 30 August 1817 in Baltimore County. Died 1 January 1845 near Pikesville, Baltimore County.
63. Jane Burnham. Born c. 1794 in Baltimore County. Died in 1845 in Baltimore County.

7th Generation

80. Zachariah Linthicum. Born 1735 in Anne Arundel County. Married in 1757. Died in 1808 in Montgomery County.
81. Sarah Prather. Born 1738 in Prince George's County. Died 3 November 1796 in Montgomery County.
82. CHARLES MCELFRESH. Born c. 1768 in Frederick County. Married 1) 25 November 1789 in Frederick County. Died between 1830 and 1840 in Frederick County.
83. Ann Smith. Born c. 1770 in Calvert County. Died before 1800 in Frederick County.

84. John Garrott. Born 8 September 1742 in Prince George's County. Died in February 1790 in Montgomery County.
85. Mary Dawson. Born 8 September 1742. Died before January 1798.
86. Thomas Burgee. Born in 1736. Married c. 1770. Died in December 1831 in Frederick County.
87. Eleanor_____.
104. Isaac Leverton. Married 25 June 1745 in Talbot County.
105. Susannah Knott.
106. Daniel Adams. Born c. 1725 in Dorchester County. Married c. 1749. Died before 1773 in Dorchester County.
107. Sarah_____. Born c. 1730. Married 2) Solomon Charles 25 May 1773.
112. Lovelace Gorsuch. Born c. 1715 in Baltimore County. Married before 1752 in Baltimore County. Died in June or July 1783 in Baltimore County.
113. Sarah_____. She died in early 1802 in Baltimore County.
114. Robert Chapman. Born in 1708 in Baltimore County. Married 2) by 1749 in Baltimore County. Died after 1777 in Baltimore County.
115. Margaret_____.
124. Michael Gore, Jr. Born c. 1746 in Baltimore County. Married c. 1773 in Baltimore County. Died 8 February 1814 in Baltimore County.
126. John Burnham, Jr. Born c. 1760 in Baltimore County. Married 4 May 1784 in Baltimore County. Died in 1844 in Baltimore County.
127. Rebecca Davis. Born c. 1765 in Baltimore County.

8th Generation

160. Thomas Linthicum, III. Born 28 September 1701 in Anne Arundel County. Married 28 April 1724 in Anne Arundel County. Died after 1761 in Lower District of Frederick County (future Montgomery County).

161. Sarah Burton. Born 7 November 1706 in Anne Arundel County. Died after 1761 in Lower District of Frederick County.
162. John Prather. Born 12 June 1715 in Prince George's County. Married in 1735. Died in November 1796 in Montgomery County.
163. Rachel Odell. Born 1717 in Prince George's County. Died 1784 in Montgomery County.
164. JOHN MCELFRESH. Born c. 1735 in Anne Arundel County. Married c. 1758 in Howard District of Anne Arundel County. Died in September 1799 in Frederick County.
165. Rachel Hammond. Born c. 1735 in Anne Arundel County. Died between 1790 and 1799 in Frederick County.
166. Philemon Hamilton Smith. Born 7 July 1744 in Calvert County. Married c. 1768 in Calvert County. Died November 1772 in Calvert County.
167. Elizabeth "Betsy" Rawlings. Born in early 1749 in Calvert County. Died in Frederick County after 1790.
168. John Garrott. Died in the Spring of 1776 in Frederick County (future Montgomery County).
169. Elizabeth _____.
170. George Dawson. Born in Prince George's County in 1716. Married c. 1740. Died in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in 1783.
171. Eleanor Ann Lowe. Born in 1716 in St. Mary's County.
208. John Leverton. Born c. 1675. Died in Talbot County in 1757.
209. Mary _____.
212. William Adams. Died after 25 October 1754 in Dorchester County.
224. Thomas Gorsuch. Born in 1678 or 1679 in Baltimore County. Married 19 August 1714 in Baltimore County. Died in October 1774 in Baltimore County.
225. Jane Ensor. Born c. 1696 in Baltimore County. Died c. 1776 in Baltimore County.

228. Robert Chapman. Born by 1685 in Anne Arundel County. Died before 9 November 1749, probably in Anne Arundel County.

229. Elizabeth _____.

248. Michael Gore. Born in 1710, possibly in Brandenburg--Prussia. Naturalized in Maryland in Frederick County on 11 April 1759. Died in early 1793 in Baltimore County.

249. Sibyl _____. Born in 1719. Died in 1805 in Baltimore County.

252. John Burnham, Sr. Died in Baltimore County in 1779.

9th Generation

320. Thomas Linthicum, Jr. Born 31 October 1674 in Anne Arundel County. Married 22 June 1698 in Anne Arundel County. Died 29 May 1741 in Anne Arundel County.

321. Deborah Wayman. Born c. 1680 in Anne Arundel County.

322. Joseph Burton. Married 29 July 1703 in Anne Arundel County.

323. Sarah Wade. Born c. 1661 in Anne Arundel County. Married 1) c. 1679 George Westall.

324. William Prather. Born in 1670 in Prince George's County. Married c. 1695. Died in 1747 in Prince George's County.

325. Anne Yates.

326. Thomas Odell, Jr. Born 7 January 1693 in Anne Arundel County. Died after August 1763 in South Carolina.

327. Margaret Beall. Born in 1694 in Prince George's County. Died after 22 May 1755 probably in South Carolina.

328. DAVID MCELFRESH. Born 27 September 1702 in London Town, Anne Arundel County. Married 2) 8 October 1733 in Anne Arundel County. Died in March 1738 in Anne Arundel County.

329. Martha Sellman. Born in 1712 in Anne Arundel County. Married 2) in 1739 Ephraim Howard. Died in May 1792 in Howard District of Anne Arundel County.

330. John Hammond. Born c. 1702 in Anne Arundel County. Married c. 1722. Died in October 1753.

331. Ann Dorsey. Born c. 1702 in Howard District of Anne Arundel County. She died in June 1786.
332. Major John Smith of Hall's Croft. Born 1719 in Calvert County. Married c. 1739 in Calvert County. Died October 1759 in Calvert County.
333. Mary Hamilton. Born 28 January 1723 in Calvert County. Died before 1762 in Calvert County.
334. Daniel Rawlings, Jr. Born 7 July 1711 in Calvert County. Died 10 November 1749 in Calvert County.
335. Margaret Brome. Born c. 1710 in Calvert County. Married 2) Benjamin Parran. Died c. 1770 in Calvert County.
336. John Garrott. A taxable in Prince George's County in 1719. Married in 1723.
337. Elizabeth Jones. Daughter of Thomas Jones of Charles County.
340. Nicholas Dawson. Died in Prince George's County in 1727.
341. Mary Doyne. Died in Prince George's County in 1734.
342. John Lowe. Died in Prince George's County in 1774.
343. Mary Hawkins. Died in Prince George's County in 1744.
424. Peter Adams. Born c. 1669. Immigrated to Eastern Shore with parents in 1677. Died in Dorchester County c. 1730.
448. Charles Gorsuch. Baptized 25 August 1642 in Walkern Parish, Hertfordshire, England. Immigrated to Virginia c. 1650 and to Maryland by 1661. Married 1) in mid-1670's in Baltimore County. Died in 1716 in Baltimore County.
449. Sarah Cole. Born c. 1657 in Baltimore County. Died between 6 July 1689 and February 1691 in Baltimore County.
450. John Ensor. Born c. 1665. Married 1) by 1691. Died before 6 October 1720 in Baltimore County.
451. Jane _____. Married 1) John Maynard. Died before 1706.
496. Possibly, Christian Gore. Born c. 1685 in Brandenburg-Prussia. Immigrated to Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania, in 1740's or early 1750's.

10th Generation

640. Thomas Linthicum. Born c. 1640 in England or Wales. Transported to Maryland by 1658. Married c. 1668. Died 11 November 1701 in Anne Arundel County.

641. Jane _____. Died after 1701 in Anne Arundel County.

642. Leonard Wayman. Born in England. Immigrated to Maryland c. 1675. Died in 1721 in Anne Arundel County.

643. Dorcas Abbott. Born in Anne Arundel County c. 1652.

646. Robert Wade. Died 1694 in Anne Arundel County.

648. Jonathan Prather. In Prince George's County by 1658. Married about 1665. Died in Prince George's County in 1680.

649. Jane _____. Married 2) John Smith in 1682. She died in 1713.

650. George Yate. Born in Berkshire, England. In Anne Arundel County by 1666. Married c. 1672. Died in Anne Arundel County in October 1691 in Anne Arundel County.

651. Mary Wells. Born in Lower Norfolk County, Virginia. In Anne Arundel County by 1652. Married 1) Captain Thomas Stockett. Died in Anne Arundel County 19 January 1699.

652. Thomas Odell, Sr. Born in England. Married in 1691 in Anne Arundel County. Died in 1721 in Prince George's County.

653. Sarah Ridgeley. Born between 1660 and 1667 in Anne Arundel County. She married 1) John Brewer, Jr. Died before 28 June 1728 in Prince George's County.

654. James Beall. Baptized at St. Andrew's Church, County Fife, Scotland, 5 February 1652. In Maryland in 1668. Married in Prince George's County in 1693. Died in 1725 in Prince George's County.

655. Sarah Pearce. She married 2) Dr. John Haswell. Died in Prince George's County in October 1761.

656. DAVID MCELFRESH. Born c. 1665 in Scotland. Married c. 1694 in Anne Arundel County. Died 15 August 1711 in London Town, Anne Arundel County.

657. Alice Jones. Born c. 1678 in Anne Arundel County. Married 2) Richard Dixon on 5 January 1712 and 3) John

Lewis on 16 September 1724. Died after 29 November 1727 in Anne Arundel County.

658. John Sellman. Born c. 1680 in Anne Arundel County. Married 4 December 1707. Died in July 1716 in Anne Arundel County.
659. Martha Grosse. Born c. 1692. Married 2) Lawrence Hays on 22 March 1716. Died in Anne Arundel County after 1728.
660. Charles Hammond. Born c. 1670 in Anne Arundel County. Married c. 1690 his first cousin. Died 23 November 1713.
661. Hannah Howard. Born in 1672. Died in 1734. Married 2) Edmond Benson on 15 August 1714. Died 9 February 1752 in Anne Arundel County.
662. Edward Dorsey. Born c. 1642 in Virginia. Immigrated to Maryland by 1649. Married 2) c. 1693. Died in Anne Arundel County in November 1705.
663. Margaret Lacon. She married 2) John Israel before February 1707. She died in 1707.
664. John Smith. Born c. 1660 in Calvert County. Married 2) c. 1702. Died April 1738 in Calvert County.
665. Sarah Young. Born c. 1680 in Calvert County. Married 1) David Sheridene. Died October 1747 in Calvert County.
666. Dr. John Hamilton. Born 22 November 1696 in Edinburgh, Scotland. Married in England. Sailed from Greenwich for Calvert County 26 February 1721. Died 22 March 1768 in Calvert County.
667. Mary Scott. Born in 1701 in Norfolk, England. Died after October 1755 in Calvert County.
668. Daniel Rawlings, Sr. Born before 1660. Married c. 1700 in Calvert County. Died January 1727 in Calvert County.
669. Anne _____. Died 18 June 1713 in Calvert County.
670. John Brome. Born in 1676 in Calvert County. Married c. 1702. Died c. 1738 in Calvert County.
671. Anne Hooper. Born c. 1684 in Calvert County. Died in 1761 in Calvert County.
682. Robert Doyne. Apparently born in Ireland. Immigrated to Maryland via Barbados. Died in Charles County in 1689.

683. Mary Stone.

684. Major John Lowe. Died in St. Mary's County in 1701.

685. Rebecca Wright. Married 2) Thomas Mudd. Died in early 1709.

686. Henry Hawkins. Born in England. Immigrated to Maryland in 1665.

848. Sumner Adams. Immigrated to Somerset County with wife and four children in 1677. Died in Somerset County in July 1687.

849. Elizabeth _____. Immigrated in 1677. Died before 1687.

896. Dr. John Gorsuch. Born in London c. 1607. Married c. 1628. Murdered in Weston Parish, Hertfordshire, England, in 1647.

897. Anne Lovelace. Born in Woolwich, Kent, England c. 1611. Immigrated to Virginia c. 1650. Died in Virginia in 1652.

898. Thomas Cole. Born c. 1628 in England. Married in England. Immigrated to Maryland by 1649. Died c. 1678 in Baltimore County.

899. Priscilla _____. Born in England c. 1630. Immigrated to Maryland with her husband by 1649. Died after 1657.

11th Generation

1286. Simon Abbott. Born in England. Immigrated to Maryland with his wife and one young daughter in 1651. Died shortly thereafter in Anne Arundel County.

1287. Maud _____. Born in England. Immigrated to Maryland with her husband and one young daughter in 1651. She married 2) Edmund Townhill of South River Hundred, Anne Arundel County.

1300. Probably John Yate of Lyford, Berkshire, England. Born in 1613 in Berkshire. Died in Berkshire before 1654. His parents were:
2600. Thomas Yate. Born c. 1570. Married 2) by 1613. Died at Lyford between 1654 and 1658.
2601. Dorothy Stephens, daughter of Nicholas Stephens.

1301. Mary Tattershall. Daughter of:
2602. George Tattershall.

2603. Elizabeth Biggs.

1302. Richard Wells. Born in England c. 1610. In Virginia by 1637. Represented Upper Norfolk County in Virginia House of Burgesses 1645-1647. Married in Virginia. In Herring Creek Hundred, Anne Arundel County, by 1653. Died in 1667.

1303. Frances White. Born at Hutton Hall, Essex, England, in 1622. Her parents were:

2606. Richard White of Hutton Hall. Born 1580.
Died in Rome, Italy.

2607. Lady Catherine Weston. Baptized 8 June 1607 at Roxwell. Died 22 October 1645 in Rome, Italy.

1306. Henry Ridgely. Born between 1635-1639 in England. Married 1) by 19 September 1664 in Anne Arundel County. Died by 13 July 1710 in Prince George's County.

1307. Elizabeth Howard. Born c. 1639 in Lower Norfolk County, Virginia. Came to Maryland c. 1659. Died in Anne Arundel County between 1669 and 1673. Her parents were:

2614. Matthew Howard. Born c. 1610 in England.
In Lower Norfolk County, Virginia, by 1635.
Married c. 1635. Died in Virginia after 1652.

2615. Ann _____. Died in Virginia after 1651.

1308. Alexander Beall. Of County Fife, Scotland. Married in St. Andrews on 21 May 1646.

1309. Margaret Ramsey. Of County Fife, Scotland.

1310. John Pearce. Born c. 1650-1655, probably in England. Married c. 1676 in Calvert (now Prince George's) County. Owned land on which the White House now sits. Died after June 1687. His father was:

2620. Dr. John Pearce, Sr. "Surgeon of the
Ship Adventure out of Hull." Died
between 14 April and 9 May 1679 in
Maryland.

1311. Sarah Sprigg. Born in Prince George's County by 1660. Married 2) Enoch Combs. Died by December 1736. Her parents were:

2622. Thomas Sprigg. Born in 1630. In Northampton County, Virginia by 11 March 1651. In Prince George's County by 1657. Died in Prince George's County in November 1704.

2623. Katharine Graves. Daughter of Captain Thomas Graves. See #2734

at #1367.

1314. Richard Jones, Sr. Died in Anne Arundel County between August 1685 and April 1686.

1316. John Sellman. Born in England c. 1645. Immigrated to Calvert County c. 1658. Married c. 1676. Died in Anne Arundel County in February 1708.

1317. Elizabeth Brashear. Born c. 1658 in Nansemond County, Virginia. Married 2) Dr. William Nichols on 8 November 1708. Died 15 January 1729 in Anne Arundel County. Her parents were:

2634. Benoir Brashear. Born c. 1615 in France. In Virginia by 1637. Married c. 1645 in Nansemond County, Virginia. In Maryland by 1658. Died c. 1663 in Calvert County.

2635. Mary Richford. Married 2) Thomas Sterling in Calvert County in July 1663.

1318. William Grosse. Born in Anne Arundel County c. 1665. Married in Anne Arundel County. Died in Talbot County before October 1687. His father was:

2636. Roger Grosse. Died in Anne Arundel County before 14 March 1676.

1319. Hester Gassaway. Born c. 1674 in Anne Arundel County. Married 2) Stephen Warman on 2 July 1704. Died before March 1735 in Anne Arundel County. Her parents were:

2638. Nicholas Gassaway. Baptized 11 March 1634 in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, Greater London. Immigrated to Maryland in 1649 or 1650. Married c. 1672. Died in Anne Arundel County in January 1692. His parents were:

5276. Thomas Gassaway. Born before 1600. Married 2) 6 January 1631 at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. Died 18 November 1658 in Westminster, England.

5277. Anne Collingwood. Born c. 1615 in Greater London area. Buried 26 May 1647 at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

2639. Anne Besson. Born c. 1658 in Anne Arundel County. Died before 1692. Her parents were:

5278. Captain Thomas Besson. Born c. 1617 in England. In Virginia by 1638. In Maryland by 1649. Married c. 1657. Died in April 1679 in Anne Arundel County.

5279. Hester _____. She married 1) Henry Caplin and 3) Thomas Sutton in 1680.

1320. John Hammond. Born c. 1643. Married c. 1664 in Anne Arundel County. Died in Anne Arundel County 27 November 1707.

1321. Mary Howard. Born c. 1651 in Lower Norfolk County, Virginia. Died in Anne Arundel County 5 April 1721. Her parents already listed as #2614 and #2615 at #1307.

1322. Philip Howard. Born c. 1649 in Lower Norfolk County, Virginia. Died in Anne Arundel County in early 1702. His parents already listed as #2614 and #2615 at #1307.

1323. Ruth Baldwin. Her parents were:

2646. John Baldwin. Born c. 1635 in Northampton County, Virginia. In Maryland by 1660.

Died in South River Hundred, Anne Arundel County in 1684. His parents were:

5292. John Baldwin. Born in England. Came to Jamestown on the Tyger in 1622. Died in Virginia after 4 October 1656.

5293. Mary Wilkins. Her parents were:

10586. John Wilkins. Born c. 1599 in England. Came to Virginia on the Marigold in 1618.

10587. Bridget Craft. Born in England. Came to Virginia on the Warwick in 1721.

2647. Elizabeth _____. Either her maiden name was "Dorrell" or that was the name of a first husband. She died in late 1691 in Anne Arundel County.

1324. Edward Dorsey. Born in Hockley-Clerkenwell area of Middlesex County, England c. 1625. In Maryland by 1649. Married in Virginia. Drowned off Kent Island 2 August 1659.

1325. Ann _____. Died after 1659.

1328. Richard Smith. Probably born in Islington section of Greater London. In Maryland by 1649. Attorney General of Maryland. Died c. 1690 in Calvert County.

1329. Eleanor _____. Born in England. Immigrated to Calvert County c. 1651.

1330. George Young. Born c. 1650 in London (probably Stepney Parish). Immigrated to Calvert County in 1665 with mother and stepfather. Died in Calvert County in May 1718.

2660. ____ Young. Died in London.

2661. Thomasina Parker. Born in Stepney

Parish, Greater London, c. 1630. Married
2) Henry Kent c. 1655 and immigrated
to Calvert County in 1665 with him and with both
her Young and her Kent children. Married
3) after 1693 Thomas Viney. Died in Calvert
County after 30 April 1696. Her
father was:

5322. William Parker. Born in Stepney
Parish, Greater London, c. 1597.
Married 1) in London c. 1625.
Immigrated to Calvert County c.
1657. Returned to England and
died in early 1674 in Stepney
Parish, Greater London.

1331. Elizabeth _____.

1332. Dr. William Hamilton. Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1669.
Died in Edinburgh in 1732.

1333. Mary Robertson. Born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1675. Died in
Edinburgh in 1760.

1334. Samuel Scott. Born and died in Norfolkshire, England.

1335. Elizabeth Clay. Born in Cambridgeshire and died in
Norfolkshire, England.

1340. John Brome. Died by 1689 in Calvert County.

1341. Winifred Margaret _____. Married 2) in 1699 Henry Fernley.

1342. Henry Hooper. Born c. 1643 in England. Immigrated to
Maryland with parents in 1651. Died in Dorchester County in
August 1720. His parents were:

2684. Henry Hooper. Immigrated to Calvert
County in 1651. Died in Calvert
County c. 1676.

2685. Sarah _____. Married in England.
Immigrated in 1651.

1343. Mary Woolford. Born c. 1633 at time family moved from
Northampton County, Virginia, to Somerset County, Maryland.
Died in Dorchester County in September, 1740. Her parents
were:

2686. Roger Woolford. Married in Northampton,
County, Virginia, in March 1661. In
Maryland by 1663. Died in Somerset County
in February 1702.

2687. Mary Denwood. Died in Somerset County after
1702. Her parents were:

5374. Levin Denwood. Born c. 1610 in

England. In Virginia by 1636. Died in Somerset County after 1663.

5375. Mary_____.

1366. Governor William Stone. Born in England in 1603. In Accomac County, Virginia, by 1633. Governor of Maryland 1648-1652. Died in November 1660 in Charles County. His father was probably:

2732. John Stone. (or possibly a brother of John Stone.) William Stone's grandparents were definitely:

5464. Richard Stone.

5465. Isabel Girdler

1367. Verlinda Graves. Born before 1620 in Virginia. Died by 13 July 1675 in Charles County. Her parents were:

2734. Captain Thomas Graves. Born c. 1575 and "of Doublin in the Realme of Ireland." Member of the Virginia Company. Arrived in Jamestown in September 1608 on the second supply ship, The Mary and Margaret.

2735. Katherine Croshaw.

1792. Daniel Gorsuch. Born in London in April 1569. Married 30 April 1599 in London. Died 5 October 1638 in Walkern Parish, Hertfordshire, England.

1793. Alice Hall. Baptized in London 25 December 1574. Died in January 1663 in Weston Parish, Hertfordshire, England.

1794. Sir William Lovelace. Baptized in Canterbury, Kent, England, 12 February 1584. Married in 1610. Died at the Siege of Groll, Holland, 12 August 1627.

1795. Anne Barne. Born c. 1590 in Woolwich, Kent, England. Died in early 1633 at Hertingfordbury Parish, Hertfordshire, England.

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